

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

In Canada's Agricultural Weekly

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Winnipeg, Canada, July 19, 1911

No. 982

The Coupon for
Explanation of
Great ten days'
trial offer



10 MACHINES IN 1

1. One Sickle Grinding Wheel (Improved)
2. One Elm Grinding Wheel (Improved)
3. One Coarse Grinding Wheel (Improved)
4. One Harman Special Oil Stone (Improved)
5. One Saw Guinmer (Improved)
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7. One Scythe Stone (New)
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10. One Tool Rest.

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HARMAN GRINDER RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Supt. of Indian School Adds His
Praise to That of Thousands of
Farmers All Over the Country

Department of the Interior, U. S. Indian
Service, Wahpeton Indian School,
Wahpeton, N. D.

HARMAN SUPPLY CO., Chicago.
Sirs: The tool grinder shipped to this
school has given good satisfaction and
appears to be as guaranteed by you. I
am enclosing photograph of the school
and buildings, and you may use same
and recommendation as you desire.

Very respectfully,
W. C. RANDOLPH,
Sup't. and Supt. Disb. Agt.

Government recommendation
means something. The Harman
Grinder was first tested carefully,
approved and purchased. Now, after
it has been used and proved its worth
in hard everyday grinding and pol-
ishing and has been approved by offi-
cials who are slow to praise unless
they KNOW—don't you think that
you should at least say this good
word? It is so at no expense
to you and no risk? The grinder
MUST make good to your entire sat-
isfaction or we want you to send it
back. Write for the grinder today
and see how much money it will save
on YOUR farm.

Most Useful Machine on Farm

I must say the grinder is far ahead of
anything I expected it to be. No more
hand power or condition for me. I
want to sharpen anything I go and
do it without chasing up the second
party to turn the stone. Not being used
to sharp tools, three of my family have
slight mementos on their fingers and I
touched myself slightly this afternoon.
My boy calls it "Pop's" bicycle. Very
true that statement that you can use it
365 days a year. I gunned a cross-
cut, sharpened some knives and a
hatchet. I am satisfied that it is the
most useful tool or equal to any tool the
farmer or anybody else has on his
place.

C. J. DOYLE,
Orchard Farm, Westfield, Mass.

If Farmers Knew, All Would Buy

I don't think any farmer would be
without one of your grinders on his
farm after he has an opportunity to try
one. I think it is the best machine of
the kind I ever saw. The hone that I
received with my machine is the best
stone I ever used, and I have used a
great many different kinds. I have
tried nearly everything that needs
sharpening on a farm on this grinder
and it has proven satisfactory in every
case.

EMRY BUNNELL,
R. R. No. 1, Nevada, Ohio.

Beats Anything I Ever Saw

Your Grinder is just what every man
that has tools to grind should have. I
am well satisfied with the grinder. It
beats any grinder I ever saw or used.
Enclosed find check to pay for grinder.

EBER DEPON,
R. F. D. No. 3, Ossian, Ia.

Seven Days Enough to Prove Worth

I have had the grinder just seven
days and that is enough to show me
that it is more than you say it is, and I
have tried it on everything that I could,
and it beats the old grindstone all hollow,
and I think you will make more
sales around here, as there has been
quite a few of my neighbors who have
seen my grinder work.

BERT LEWIS,
Box 29, Larchwood, Iowa.

Would Not Take Twice Price

After ten days' free trial with your
Grinder, I can say that I am well
pleased with it and would not take
more than twice the price for it if I
could not get another like it.

V. V. MAXSON,
West Point, Miss.

Another Man Who Knows a Good Grinder

I received your Grinder the 15th and
have given it a thorough test. It is
much better than I expected, which is
enough to say I am well pleased with it.
I would not sell it for double the
cost and do without one.

R. B. COLEMAN,
Berryville, Va.

SHARPEN YOUR TOOLS AT NO EXPENSE

P B Smith B
dec 11

I will send you a Harman Special Electride Farm Tool Grinder, with ten Grinding Attachments, right to your farm for an absolutely free trial lasting ten days.

I will guarantee that this Electride Grinder will not draw the temper from the steel.

I don't want you to send me any money—not a cent. I want to make you an offer so liberal that you simply cannot afford to refuse it.

I will give you the use of this magnificent outfit for ten days, absolutely FREE—no red tape, no papers to sign, no obligations of any nature. Just get the outfit, use it for ten days just as though it were your own, on your own work, sharpen your sickles, plowshares, cultivator shovels, scythes, axes—anything that is dull—then, if you wish, return it to me at my expense.

Now, I Want to Tell You Why I Am Making This Offer

We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much more work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and how much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you?

I want to prove to you that you can easily keep all your farm tools in good condition all the time with this wonderful, simply wonderful, outfit which I will send you FREE.

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And Electride is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even hard enough to scratch the diamond. It is really manufactured precious stones, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the sapphire and the ruby. Electride is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than ordinary chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Electride wheels which we furnish with this superb machine.

Electride is manufactured in the most terrific heat which man has ever been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gunpowder. And in this incomparable heat is produced Electride. It is the heat in which the worlds were formed. Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is this inconceivably hard and sharp crystals which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

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You can do the same work in two minutes on an Electride wheel that would take you at least half an hour on a grindstone, and do it better. And you can operate the Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes. Electride will grind 25 times faster than a grindstone and 8 times faster than an emery wheel.

We want to prove these things to you at our expense. We want to send you the Harman Special Tool Grinder for a ten days' trial right on your own farm. See for yourself how it will grind and sharpen every tool on your farm. See for yourself that it is time to throw away the grindstone. Send the free coupon for our free booklet describing this wonderful Electride. Mail Coupon Today.

LASTING, BINDING GUARANTEE

Electride wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Electride will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with our tool grinder.

Alectride Will NOT Draw the Temper From the Steel

Electride wheels will not wear in spots or become lop-sided. They will not glaze over. They are not only hard, but they are equally hard throughout. There are no soft spots in an Electride wheel. Electride wheels will not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Electride does not heat the article which is being ground, as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Electride cuts, and cuts quickly—it cuts so quickly that the steel does not have time to heat.

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Also our free booklet explaining all about Electride, the newest and most wonderful substance known.

Don't wait a minute. Send the free coupon today and post yourself on this wonderful offer. Learn all about the Harman Special Electride Farm Tool Grinder. Sharpen every dull tool on your place positively free. We let you keep the machine for 10 days, and then if you wish, send it back at our expense. But mail the coupon today and get our free booklets and circulars, and get our FREE trial request blank. There is no obligation. You will be amazed at the wonderful results you will get from using Electride. Anything you sharpen is sharpened better and quicker. Send for our free booklets today. Let us tell you what Electride is, and what it will do with every tool on your farm. Get our free booklets and our special limited offer. Remember, 10 days' free trial. Send free coupon NOW.

Harman Supply Co.,

160 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Harman Supply Co.,

Dept. 502Y, 160 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligations on me please send me FREE your catalog explaining your Electride Special Farm Tool Grinder, also full particulars of your ten days' FREE Trial Offer, also the interesting story of Electride.

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GOSSIP

WHEAT GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

Australia is rapidly becoming one of the wheat countries of the world, and as there is a prospect of wheat prices remaining at a fairly high level for some time, and as wheat growing is one of the easiest and simplest forms of agriculture it offers an exceptional opportunity to immigrants with a little money and experience. The chief wheat areas of Australia at present are in New South Wales, the Mallee country of Victoria and South Australia, and the lightly bushed country of West Australia, all areas with slight rainfall, as they should be, for wheat is not the cereal for high class land, but for the arid and semi-arid areas.

The great advantage of Australia as a wheat grower is the low cost of production, while the drawbacks are an occasional drought, and the defect of system in the method of marketing the produce. In most of the wheat growing areas success depends on the skill which the farmer can display in conserving the rainfall by means of fallowing, and what is now called "dry farming." Fallowing, however, means the loss of a crop during at least one year, and, therefore, "dry farming" requires a large area of cheap land. Roughly speaking a farm of 1,500 acres should have 500 acres of wheat, 500 under a sort of weed pasture or in oats, and 500 under bare fallow. The chief receipt is from 500 acres of wheat, which must pay interest on the uncropped land. Sheep will generally pay for the pasture. It is clear that the land must be cheap and cheaply cleared, as the gross returns from wheat will seldom amount to more than £3 per acre.

Heavily timbered land is useless for wheat growing, though it may grow fine crops when cleared, but there are millions of acres of sparsely-wooded country, and land covered with light scrub, which will produce small but profitable crops of wheat.

Queensland has not yet entered the lists as a wheat grower. Doubtless there are immense plains in the middle west which will grow wheat under large scale dry farming, but in the meantime wheat in Queensland does not "cut much ice," as the Canadians say. The southwest of New South Wales is the most successfully managed wheat area at present from various causes, chief among which is the extraordinary growth of trefoil and grass in the wheat stubbles after harvest.

This herbage provides food for sheep and the sheep are also grazed on the young wheat two or three times. This improves the wheat, retarding its growth, saving it from injury by frost and causing it to "stool" or "tiller" and so make a later and thicker crop. Large numbers of sheep can therefore be kept on a wheat farm, grazing partly on natural pasture, partly on the rich trefoil in the stubbles, and partly on the young wheat.

It is stated that some Riverina sheep stations now carry more sheep since they have been cut up into wheat farms than they carried when not an acre was under the plow.

The simplest and perhaps the most profitable system of wheat growing is that now practiced in the Mallee Scrub of Victoria and South Australia. The scrub is a small bush-like tree, anything from four to sixteen or twenty feet high, growing on light sandy soil in a ten or twelve inch rainfall. The Mallee was formerly useless even for sheep on account of the scarcity of grass, and the hordes of dingos. Many sheepmen tried the Mallee country, and most of them have been beaten out. It was found that the Mallee trees or bushes could be rolled down by heavy rollers, usually old boilers, and the crushed and flattened vegetation burned completely off when dry. Hundreds of acres can be cleared in this way in a few months, the stumps and roots only being left. A small quantity (about a bushel) of seed is drilled in upon the ashes by a stump-jumping drill, and the thing is done. Next season it may be necessary to cultivate the paddock before sowing, but it need not be plowed.

Three crops are sometimes grown before plowing. It is usual then to fallow the ground and remove some of the stumps which have been kicked out by the implements. This is a peculiarity of the stumps in the Mallee country. They are so shallow rooted that a blow from the plow or the disc of a cultivator will often draw them out, when they are collected, and make excellent firewood.

By the process just described a dismal wilderness known for long in South Australia, and even yet recognized as "The Ninety Mile Desert," is rapidly becoming covered with prosperous homesteads. In spite of its success the agriculture is still experimental and the most suitable grasses for sheep feed as well as the most efficient methods of cultivation have still to be demonstrated.

As yet the settlers have given themselves up to an orgy of wheat-growing and money-making and have neglected to provide themselves with food, houses and gardens. But in due time the country will be as pleasant as it is profitable, for fruit trees grow well, and all garden stuff with watering will grow luxuriantly, while shade and ornamental trees of many kinds may easily be found to beautify the home and break the sweep of the wind.

One drawback to the wheat region of any country is the intermittent nature of the labor required. It is only at harvest that extra hands are needed, and though a proportionately greater number are required on the Canadian wheat farm, still even with the combined harvester, as used in Australia in place of the binder, some extra men are necessary. Naturally the former prefers single men, as he usually has no provision for married couples, especially if they have children. This is unfortunate for Australia's sake, as they are the best immigrants, and for want of accommodation many of the married who might be employed in the country all the year round are compelled to herd in the town and add to the already congested population. Most of the Australian states are resuming or re-purchasing large stations for closer settlement, and the demand for farms is said to exceed the supply. The land is disposed of on easy terms, and most of the purchasers take more land than they can cultivate or "bite off more than they can chew." It would be doing great service to the state if one of the conditions of purchase implied the provision of a cottage suitable for a family for every 500 acres under cultivation. There is nothing new in such a proposal. In Scotland the landlord cannot hope to get a good rent for a farm if he does not provide accommodation for a reasonable number of farm laborers. In Australia the state is often the landlord for many years after a farmer acquires the land, and it seems reasonable that for the good of the state the farmer should be asked to remove the handicap upon marriage and child bearing. Where wheat growing, pure and simple, is the system of culture few permanent hands are required, but there are thousands of farms and stations in Australia where two or more men are needed all the year round, but where they must lose their job if they marry and raise a family.—R. B. GREIG, in *The Empire Magazine*.

A HERO UNAWARE

One of the human flies, whose agility and lack of nerves made skyscrapers possible, lost his balance and toppled from the twentieth story of the new Heisen building in Chicago.

Ordinarily the foregoing statement would complete the story, but not so in the case of Patrick Eustice, for there was a hero at hand in the person of John Murray, and Eustice probably will be at work again to-morrow. The latter toppled from a beam, just as scores of other structural iron workers have done, and some of his companions did not even turn their heads to see the mangled form which their minds conjured as lying on a pavement below.

Murray was working on the nineteenth floor, and saw Eustice fall. He reached far out, and grasped the falling man by his tough workingman's blouse. He was not able to hold the

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weight, but gave a swing inward, and a pair of cross beams, but that was all. Murray saw that all was very riveting.

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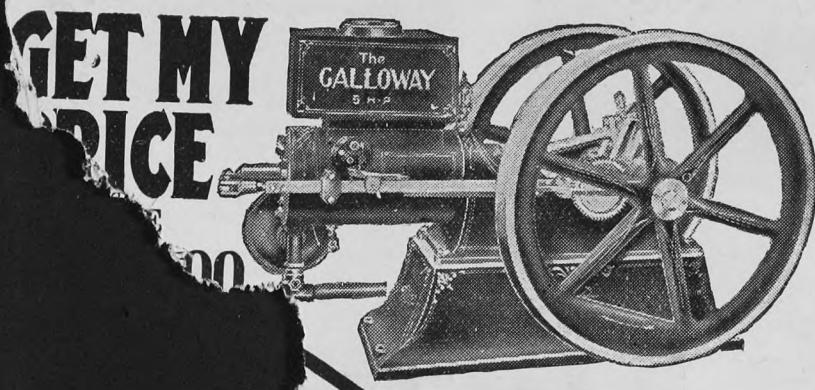
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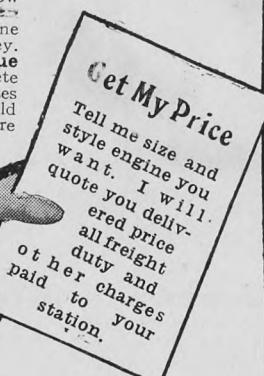
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14-16 PRINCESS STREET --- WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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THE ANNUAL FAIR

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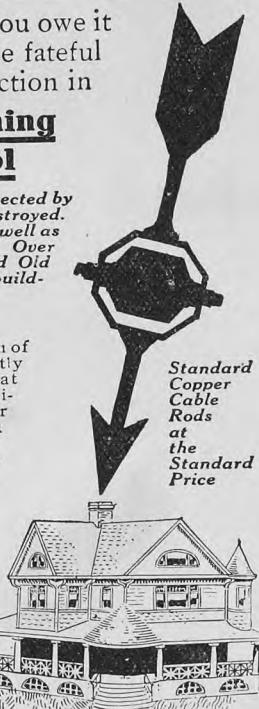
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Hail Insurance

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Anything that could win out against such odds must have the qualities people look for in good business, and those who know the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada and what our plan has done to put it on a sound business basis are our staunch friends, yet

"Fools Rush in Where Angels Fear to Tread"

And certain competitors from outside, with little or no experience in Hail Insurance business, having no knowledge whatever of conditions in Western Canada, undertake to point out the weaknesses of our system and extol the merits of what they have to offer. They may win a place after a while if they make good, but in the meantime the majority of those who give thought to these matters will decide that what has been tried and proved to be all right is what they want.

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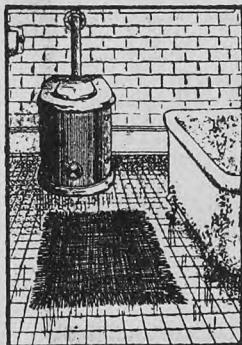
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editorial

Winnipeg Motor Contest

Winnipeg has led the world in motor contests for a few years—and Winnipeg must hold the biggest motor contest in the world for all time to come. The competition held in connection with the annual exhibition at Winnipeg for each of the past four years has been a big attraction. It also has stood in good stead for advertising the Canadian West in general, and Winnipeg in particular. Improvements have been made each year, until now it is recognized as being almost as practical as such features can be. Some, of course, would like to see disking and seeding and harvesting and a dozen and one other operations in which traction engines are used, but it has been amply demonstrated that this is impossible. Perhaps it would be well to have a test on stubble land, but no doubt the future will see a competition on other than prairie sod. In fact, after a few years it will be difficult to secure virgin prairie suitably located. For the present, therefore, the work required is not such as calls for any complaint by exhibitor, or spectator, or others interested.

From another standpoint, however, exhibitors and judges have a different story to tell. Since this contest has developed into a great big drawing card and a creditable advertising stunt, it is only reasonable to ask the exhibition management to provide satisfactory buildings and equipment for successfully conducting such the same.

The brake test conducted on the exhibition grounds this year was carried on under very

serious difficulties. Rains generally leave parts of the exhibition grounds in bad condition, but when huge engines have to be run through these soft places to get them placed for the test the general result can be more easily imagined than described. Suffice it to say that the judges and assistants are obliged to work under very uncongenial circumstances.

* * *

If Winnipeg hopes to hold this motor contest as an annual feature of a great exhibition something must be done. Ever since it was first conducted American cities have evinced an eagerness to steal it away from Western Canada. Recently they have taken advantage of lack of accommodation at Winnipeg, and at least a few leading cities have made attractive offers. In fact, they are willing to spend a few thousand dollars on providing equipment and quarters in keeping with the importance of the contest.

* * *

With the development that has been made in four years Winnipeg's exhibition would not be complete without a motor contest. The exhibition board, therefore, should do anything reasonable to make conditions such that no one interested would think of going to some other city. The judges should be able to do the work connected with the brake test under cover; they should have a respectable small office building as headquarters. Until these are provided we cannot count on the motor contest being a fixture at Winnipeg.

Consistency in Judging

Early as it is in the exhibition season we have already heard criticisms, more or less severe, regarding the placings of the judges. Such remarks as: "What do you think of this horse going down to third place? Why last year he was first in the same competition. He was first at another important fair, with keener competition, and here these two horses that never got better than second, or third, go up past him. Now, what do you think of it?" Similar protestations against the judges' decisions are frequent, and not new. They are of yearly occurrence.

Are we, however, to understand from such statements that our judges are incompetent, or that they are favoring a particular exhibitor? By no means. Each person, be he a judge or not, has a certain individuality, and as long as we have different types in our breeds so long will we have reversed placings by our most expert judges. Size, conformation, quality and action are each in turn demanded in the extreme by these men, while now and then a man will be bold enough to try to harmonize these points and ask for a fair share of each in his ideal.

Can we wonder, then, that exhibitors are dissatisfied with the placings? Yet it is up to these exhibitors, the breeders of livestock, to

remedy the situation and determine the points the judge is to consider in making his awards.

Some weeks before the Chicago International last year the leading men in some breeds met and specified the particular points they wished the judges to consider. These lists, with comments, were sent to each judge, and he was asked to follow them as closely as possible in his placings. One breeder said: "This is only the beginning of a campaign to harmonize the type of the prizewinners year after year. We do not know what we shall do in the future, but we intend to continue until we have a definite type, of our breed at least, coming into our show rings."

Whatever they have abroad, we must admit that we have in Canada sufficient variation in each of our breeds to give us two or more types, and until our breeders thoroughly discuss and decide upon the type we want so long will we have reversed and mixed placings in the showing and severe criticisms of judges' awards that are not deserved; but just as soon as our types in the respective breeds are settled (perhaps we are not ready for action yet) so soon can we expect consistent placings year after year. Until then we cannot justly criticize the judge in his awards.

Farm Equipment and Land

An investigation made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that for intensive farming and maximum returns the farmer should have as much capital invested in livestock, implements and buildings as he has in land. How far some of us fall short of being intensive farmers, trying to get all we can out of the land, and to keep it in condition for maximum returns year after year! Considering it from the capital basis, most of us are very poor farmers. When the acre values and the equipment values on the farms owned by some of the most prosperous farmers of the Canadian West are considered it is seen that the conclusions of the United States department of agriculture are about right.

Perhaps in this second decade of the twentieth century no country has as great a percentage of land in the hands of men who cannot farm it properly as has Western Canada. Think of the capital invested with hundreds of acres in the hands of those who cannot get interest on the investment. They have too many acres in comparison with their equipment, but they buy the land and await enhanced prices.

Farming is a business, but there are few businesses that can stand so much idle capital. In most lines it is necessary to arrange for maximum returns. Would it not be well at this season for every farmer to study his crops and reflect sufficiently to recall the thoroughness of the preparation of the seed-bed? Then, by comparing (or contrasting) crops on similar soil prepared with various degrees of thoroughness, it will be possible to arrive at a sane

conclusion as to whether or not enough attention is being paid to intensive farming. Perhaps it would be well to sell some land and provide more equipment.

* * *

One of the most pleasing and instructive experiences of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, now on a tour of inquiry in Great Britain and in Europe, was their visit to the great city of Manchester, a splendid customer for Canadian farm products. The enterprise and foresight of Manchester in building the ship canal in the interests of its commerce has been manifested in the development of modern educational agencies such as the municipal school of technology, the school of commerce and the evening schools, all intelligently related to the general educational scheme of the city. In this pre-eminent home of commerce, industry and education, the Commission received a truly royal British welcome and a valued fund of information.

Horse

Working Spring Broken Colts

During late winter and spring many young horses were broken to harness. They have helped in the rush of seeding. Since then, perhaps, they have been turned to pasture. They may be needed in harvest time, but in many instances they do little or nothing until after harvest. This procedure, while it is very good for the growth of the young horse, is often accompanied with none too favorable results, especially in the case of high spirited or bad tempered colts. True it is that if the colt is once thoroughly broken he never forgets it, but if he is allowed to run on pasture during the summer, and is not hitched and worked from time to time, he is quite likely to give a little trouble again upon being hitched for work in the autumn.

The colt should be allowed to run on good pasture during the summer, because it is important that his growth should not be impaired; and, while he should not be worked very hard during the summer, it will be found a great advantage to hitch him frequently and give him a little light work to do. This will keep him handy, and will in no way interfere with his growth, provided too much and too heavy work is not attempted. Most farmers have either summer-fallow or hoed crop to attend to, and in the cultivation of this land the colt can be used to advantage. It is also advisable to try him on the various machines, as the mower and binder, etc., that he may become accustomed to the noise of these in his early life. Of course, it is not advisable to place him on one of these machines when he is fresh, or trouble may be experienced. It is much better to give him a few days' light work before placing him at this work.

When working, the colt should receive extra feed, but not be overfed, and the owner must be careful not to turn him out to grass when over-warm, or in bad weather. In fact, the colt should not be worked so hard as to become overheated; but in very warm weather, such as we have in summer, and with the grass-fed colt, great care must be exercised or he will get very warm and may scald his shoulders. This scalding can gen-

erally be prevented by raising the collar off his shoulders at frequent intervals, and rubbing them down with the hand.

The amount of work done during the summer depends on the age and size of the colt, but, as most colts are broken at from two to three years of age, light work only should be done the first season; but, as before stated, it will always be advisable to give a little work, that the colt may be kept handy in harness, and may become accustomed to the different kinds of work which will be expected of him when he grows older.

Percheron Association Meets

The Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association held its third annual meeting in the administration building at the exhibition grounds, Calgary, on Tuesday, July 4th. The association has 150 members and the auditors' report shows a balance of \$3,501.76 on hand. The association has passed the preliminary stages of growth, is in a very healthy condition and is putting Percherons and Percheron breeding on a firm and safe basis in the Dominion.

The association discussed the small proportion of prizes given to Percherons at some of the Western exhibitions, and the members were unanimous in deciding to demand that Percherons be put on an even footing with other breeds, especially where Percherons are out in equally large numbers.

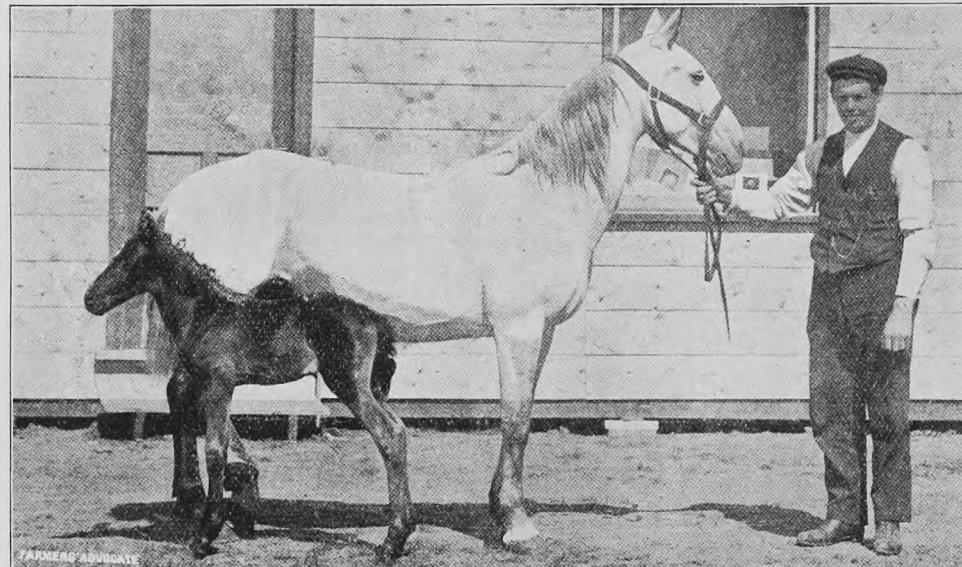
The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: President, W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Alta.; vice-president, R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.; directors, J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta.; Geo. Lane, Pekisko, Alta.; R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask.; A. Colquhoun, Brandon, Man.; and E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, Ontario. At a meeting

In the care of horses' feet there are three points that require careful observance: (1) The feet must be kept clean; (2) they must be kept in the proper shape; (3) moisture must be supplied. A large percentage of the sore-footed horses we notice on the street and roads are sound, and would be if reasonable care had been given to their feet. Too much moisture in nature. Nature will, in most cases, care for the three points named.

fered with. Among very rare, if seen at all, prairie at all seasons, do not differ materially with the natural wear and tear of the feet, hence the feet remain the natural dews supply sufficient moisture, hence they do not suffer in the winter. Soon as horses are bred and kept in cold conditions, nature no longer has her influence interfered with, and unless she is interfered with, and unless interference exerts more or less influence on the feet. This is noticed very early in the colt. During its first greater part of the time in the stable, or accumulated manure. Every few hours daily, the exercise in the snow. Hence, the growth of the feet becomes the wear, and the feet become periodically trimmed. Permanent trimming of the feet is not uncommonly seen. This cause consists in examining the feet, and, when necessary, trimming them with a shoeing smith's knife and rasp. In the summer months, when the colts are turned out to pasture, nature will attend to this point. When the colts have reached the age at which they are to be put to work, and when the horses are kept in the stable, the danger of ill effects from want of attention to the feet increases. The advisability of having horses shod must depend upon the circumstances. Of course, when horses are required to work or drive during the cold seasons it is necessary for them to wear shoes to prevent slipping; but when horses are used only for work on the farm we think it is wise to allow them to go without shoes, except in slippery weather. When horses become accustomed to go without shoes it is surprising the amount of travelling, even on moderately hard roads, their feet will stand, always excepting, of course, gravel or stone roads or pavement. When horses wear shoes, the feet are kept (or should be kept) in proper shape by the shoeing smith.

Each time the shoes are removed (which should at the longest be every six weeks) a sufficient amount of the lower border of the walls and heels are removed by the knife and rasp to keep the feet in proper shape. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the fact that this removal should be done by the knife and rasp, rather than by burning with a red-hot shoe. When in the stable, a horse should stand in a dry stall, and each time he is groomed each foot should be lifted and well cleaned out by a foot hook or other instrument. This applies especially to the cleft of the frog, an accumulation of dirt (especially if moist) which tends to produce thrush. In addition to this it is not uncommon to find a stone, nail or other foreign body in the sole, which, if not removed, may cause serious trouble. By regular attention to the sole, abnormalities are noticed early, and can usually be corrected easily; while, if neglected or not noticed, they may become serious.

Probably the most fertile cause of trouble in the feet is failure to provide moisture when horses are kept in the stable in dry, warm weather. This applies particularly to horses that are ir-



Foal From Broncho Mare, and by a Standard Bred Stallion of the Wilkes Strain; Born May 28 and Photographed at Three Days Old. Owned by Jas. M. Cairns, of Kindersley

Volume of Clydesdale Studbook

Volume XXXIII. of the Clydesdale studbook of Great Britain and Ireland has just reached this office. It is the largest ever published, and shows a great increase in additional produce for the year, as well as increased numbers of mares and fillies registered for export. The increased demand from Canada for Clydesdales has caused a remarkable increase in the registry of Clydesdale mares and fillies in the studbook. This is due to the Canadian Clydesdale Association requiring the two grandfathers and grandmothers of the exported animal to be registered in the British studbook before it is eligible for registration in the Canadian volumes.

This volume is in all ways arranged as former volumes, and gives besides registration and numbers the winners of the Clydesdale Association's premiums the world over, the roll of members and other information pertaining to the Clydesdale Association in Great Britain.

egularly worked or driven, but stand a great deal of time, both night and day, on a dry, hard floor. Horses that are worked or stand in the stables during the day time, but are turned out on grass at night, do not suffer, as sufficient moisture is derived from the dew and the earth; but those kept in the stable at night are a different proposition. The trouble can be lessened considerably by getting them to stand on an earthen surface which has the disadvantage of being neither clean and dry, and the moisture which is moistened by the horse's feet principally from the sweat is more likely to cause trouble.

There are several kinds of "Foot Dressings" prepared and highly recommended for supplying moisture to the feet in proper condition, but experience shows that, while these dressings give a certain amount of protection to the feet, they fail in giving the required moisture. Water is the best. The question may be asked: "What is water required, and what are the feet not supplied?" Those who have kept horses and have observed the feet of horses in the absence of moisture, will find that the feet become dry and brittle, and the toes become smaller and inclined to turn inward. The wall loses its natural resilience and predisposes to quarter-crack; the hoof becomes greater, which tends to expose the sensitive laminae, which causes an inflammation of the horn, which naturally results in contraction. A man who understood the anatomy of the foot and the diseases of the subject is often heard to remark: "The feet are the result, rather than the cause of disease," but we must admit that water does not predispose to disease of the internal structures. If we admit that the feet require moisture, and that the moisture should be water, the question arises: "How are we to supply that moisture to the feet of horses kept under the conditions noted?" The answer, of course, will be: "Keep the feet in contact with water for a few hours every day." This can be done in different ways. The horse can be stood in wet clay, or with his feet in a soaking tub for the required length of time daily, or wet poultices can be applied. Pads made out of thick felt or other material that absorbs large quantities of water can be buckled around the pastern and allowed to cover the feet. This plan has the advantage of being less trouble than the former, and can be left on all night without interfering with the horse's comfort. Another plan is to pack the sole of the feet with material containing moisture, as linseed meal, or even bran, or with clay or a special kind of rock that absorbs a large quantity of water and is kept for sale by most up-to-date harness-makers or other dealers in horse supplies. The point is simply to apply water for a sufficient length of time to allow the hoof to absorb a sufficient quantity to keep it moist, and the manner in which this is supplied is not material, and, of course, this precaution is required only in dry weather, except in cases where horses stand a great deal in dry floors.

"WHIP."

The International Horse Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

There is not much question that the last few years has witnessed a great revival of light horse breeding in England, and undoubtedly the one thing which has done more to encourage this revival was the impetus given by the founding of the International Horse Show in London, by the Earl of Lonsdale. The most modern methods were invoked, and the result was a show such as had not been seen before in any country.

This year's show was the fourth of the series, and was on a far greater scale than any previous one. Military officers came from all over the world to compete in feats of horsemanship, and the finest light horses in the world were shown. There were 5,500 entries, an enormous total, and prizes valued at £13,500, and many challenge trophies.

Over £50,000 was spent in preparing the great hall at Olympia for the show, and a host of men were employed. The huge arena was surrounded by realistic buildings to represent a Tudor village and the entry was through the great gateway of the "Lowther Arms." A clever blue sky effect concealed the gigantic glass arched roof, and numerous arc lights, surrounded by parti-colored lanterns, gave a softened glow over the arena. The arena was laid with turf, with beautiful flower beds and masses of roses and greenery. Seating in dark oak provided accommodation for thousands of spectators, from royalty downwards to the ordinary mortal, and the building was usually full for each meeting. Being during the coronation period the scene was dazzlingly brilliant with the summer dresses of the ladies, the various foreign and colonial uniforms of the military and the quaint costumes of the Eastern people. It needed only the prancing horses and the gaily painted coaches to complete the picture, and these were present in great numbers.

The leading feature of the first day was the contest for coach teams for A. G. Vanderbilt's Challenge Cup. The winner was H. Brown's coach "Perseverance."

On the second day Colonial and Indian troops were present, and applauded vigorously at the jumping of the Canadian horses, and rightly. The honors of the day went to T. J. Smith, of Vancouver, B. C. His horse, "Credential," cleared the rails quite easily, and was one of the finest jumpers ever seen at Olympia, and this is a big thing to say. The Hon. C. Sifton's "Confidence" also showed up finely. In a light horse harness class W. Winans' "Eros" was first. He is a grand horse, with free action, blending the good qualities of the English Hackney and the American trotter.

The third day brought Judge Moore his first blue riband with two bay mares, charming movers, in a novice tandem class. In the pony classes, Wm. Foster was supreme. His beautiful little team 13.3½ hands high, "Mel Valley Flare" and "Mel Valley Fame," easily won in a novice pair class, beating much bigger pairs. On the fourth day the same breeder's chocolate colored mare, "Mel Valley Veronique," a grand animal, was easily first in an open harness pony class.

She has won before at Olympia. The Richmond winner, G. Shanks' "Blue Bell," was first in pace and action class. A keen competition was seen for pairs 14-15 hands between the winners at Richmond, and that decision was reversed. Judge Moore's pair taking first place, and W. Winans getting second. Six huge conveyances almost blocked the arena for the Berkeley Cup for four horse coaches. Again Judge Moore was a winner, taking the cup with his four bays.

The chief feature of the fifth day was the jumping by British army officers for the Connaught Cup. Last year's winner, Lieut. Brooke, won again on his splendid brown mare, "Alice." Judge Moore had to take second place in an open harness class, 14.2-15 hands, first going to Wm. Foster's "Mel Valley King George," but he again was supreme in the park team class, taking the International Cup.

On the sixth day great crowds, both inside and outside Olympia, watched the coaching Marathon. The course was from Bushy Park to Olympia, and the prize a hundred guinea challenge cup. Thirteen coaches were entered and an hour was allowed for the journey. Judge Moore started fifth, but arrived first (though speed did not enter into the contest provided the coach was within the time limit), and won the cup. He has had wonderful success at Olympia this year. On the seventh day the same team in a ladies' driving class, driven by Mrs. Russell, took the Loudwater Cup, and the judge had further successes on the eighth day.

The Canadian Cup was the principal trophy for the ninth day of the show. This was an officers' jumping class, and after a splendid contest the cup was won for France by Lieut. J. M. du Sel.

The most stirring and wonderful display was reserved for the tenth day. The King and Queen were present, and not a seat or standing room was to be had around the whole vast amphitheatre. The royal party was received with volley after volley of cheers. A parade of officers was arranged and it was a beautiful sight to see those fine young men on their high spirited horses, proudly prancing by in all the glory of their vari-colored uniforms.

A great jumping contest between national teams for King Edward's Challenge Cup followed. The competing nations were Belgium, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States. As each officer took his fence there was a moment of silence, and if he succeeded there was a cheer; if he failed, a murmur of sympathy.

One of the French officers made a brilliant round without a fault, and his brother officers seconded him so well that France won the cup. The Russian team was second, followed by England and Canada. Lieut. Sifton and the Canadian team, and also the Americans, gave a dashing display of horsemanship, but they took the fences at far too great a speed, often with disastrous results, and speed did not count with the judges. Each team had to go twice around the course, with its hedges, gates and walls. King George's Cup for officers' individual jumping had been won by Capt. d'Exc, of Russia, on the previous day, and His Majesty presented the cup to the winner amidst the cheers of the vast audience.

A hunter contest was the feature of the tenth day. This was for three qualified hunters from one hunt. In the result Mid-Kent took first place, and the Hon. C. Sifton's team was second. The last day of the show was the most interesting of all, and a number of champion cups were awarded. The Oakland Cup for best riding horse or pony was won by a lady, Mrs. McBride on "Susannah," reserve going John Drage. The climax of all was the last event, and a big audience had assembled. This was the championship jumping class, and there were no fewer than 90 competitors. The bars were six feet high for the first jump and were gradually raised until seven feet was attained. Only one competitor could clear at that height. This mare was 23 years old, and a wonderful jumper. Two years ago at Olympia she created a record by clearing 7 ft. 4 in. The mare was "Jubilee," owned by the French government, and was ridden by Lieut. Horment.

F. DEWHIRST.



Judge W. H. Moore's Coach and Team Won in the Coaching Marathon at the International Horse Show

Stock

Pasture for Growing Hogs

Every writer on the topic for this week strongly favors pasturing hogs during the summer, even though prairie pasture has to be resorted to. Almost every grown cereal, besides rape, clover, alfalfa and the hay crops, are advised, but rape, alfalfa and oats are in greatest favor. This topic brought out a good response, and several replies are held over. It would appear that hog-raising is becoming popular, and is being conducted on the most improved methods. Do not let the discussion end with this issue, but give your views or state your difficulties as they appear to you.

The prizes have been awarded to A. V. T., Sask., a breeder of purebred swine, and A. L. D., Alta., a stockman who uses pasture extensively.

Rye, Alfalfa and Rape

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Hogs can withstand close confinement and forced feeding fairly well, but when given a large range to roam over they respond to it with rapid growth, health and vigor. The succulent growth is consumed for body maintenance, and the building of muscle, tissue and bone. A small amount of concentrated grains are fed in addition, which supply the necessary carbohydrates for the building of fat tissue as well as the production of heat and energy.

The laborentailed in taking care of a large herd of hogs on pasture is a very small item, compared with a similar herd of hogs which are closely confined. Hogs on pasture devote most of their time to grazing during the day. In the evening some grain is fed to them scattered on the ground, which they gather slowly, masticating it thoroughly. A well in the hog pasture supplies the necessary drinking water for the older pigs.

Young pigs should be liberally fed on skim-milk and swill until such time as they will make satisfactory gains on cheaper feeds. Hogs fed on high priced grains and soiling crops, combined with the large amount of labor required to take care of them, would raise the cost of production above the selling price.

For early spring pasture, I consider winter rye the best. Alfalfa ranks first for summer pasture, as it furnishes an abundant supply of leaves. The hogs like it very much. Moreover, it is a permanent pasture and a rapid grower. For late summer and fall pasture, rape is equal to alfalfa. Rape will furnish a good supply of succulent feed six weeks after seeding on a rich soil. It remains green late in the fall. When frost becomes too severe it stops growing. An acre of land will support about twelve growing pigs for the whole season, provided the pasture is divided so that two halves can be pastured off alternately.

Sask.

S. V. T.

An Acre to Sixteen Pigs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Can hogs be raised cheaper with or without pasture? There is only one answer to this question. Most assuredly, by using a pasture. In planning the hog pasture each individual must be governed by his circumstances and the conditions on his farm. If one is situated in the timber or bush districts it is well to fence a field and depend upon the natural vegetation of grass, weeds, vetches, wild pea vine and roots, which grow upon all bush land. On the open prairie, where one is using every available acre for grain, a field should be fenced and sown to mixed barley and rape for pasture—an acre to every sixteen growing pigs.

It is best to divide the pasture and keep your hogs in each half week about. By using woven wire fencing, the field can be easily moved each year, and by doing this they will manure the field as well as gather their own feed. It is

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



JOHN ALSTON

John Alston is Scotch. He was born at Ayr, in the land of thistles and heather, early in the sixties, where at that time his father lived on a rented farm. It was in the lean year of 1888 that he and his wife arrived in Elkhorn, Man., with assets little above a willingness to work—and work they did, in the hotel at Elkhorn and later on the railway. Not until 1892 did he begin farming in the Estevan district, where for three years he tilled and sowed, but without a harvest. In 1895 he moved to his present farm four miles south of Prince Albert, where he farms 480 acres of rich, loamy land, practicing a four-year rotation—two years wheat, a crop of coarse grain and then summerfallow.

Ayrshire cattle are the favorites on Lakeview Farm, where at present a herd of seventeen head are kept. The foundation stock was bought from W. H. C. Willoughby, though originally they were part of the late Hon. Thos. Greenway's herd at Crystal City. These cattle have not appeared at many of the shows, but have won their share of ribbons at Saskatoon and Prince Albert when shown. His purebred Shropshires were secured from Eastern breeders, and the flock is headed by J. A. Turner's Dominion Exhibition reserve champion ram. Berkshire swine and Orpington poultry are also bred at Lakeview Farm.

"It is child's play farming in the West, compared with Scotland," says Mr. Alston. "The country and conditions are ideal for mixed farming, the soil is rich, crops mature quickly, stock are fed cheaply; in fact, anyone with a willingness to work who will use good judgment cannot but make a success."

Mr. Alston believes only those who are ready to take an extra interest in livestock should go into purebred stock, for while the demand for purebred stuff will continue, quality will become more and more the important factor.

A director of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, director and vice-president of the Prince Albert Agricultural Society, and chairman of the trustee board in his school district, Mr. Alston is taking a prominent place in the development of agriculture, not only in his district, but in the larger field, his province.

well to keep a field of parsnips for late fall and spring pasture, allowing the hogs to root up and gather the whole plant.

Along with the pasture hogs should receive a small amount of grain, plenty of pure water and some sort of shade. If for any cause one is unable to fence a pasture, he should by all means grow some green stuff to cut and feed in the pens—all the hogs will eat.

Another good practice is to grow a supply of green feed, such as alfalfa and pea vines; also roots, such as turnips, sugar beets and parsnips, to feed during the winter. This will balance up the grain ration and keep the hogs thrifty and growing.

Alta.

A. L. D.

Protection From Flies

Within the last few days several readers have enquired for some means of keeping flies from horses and cattle. Horsemen generally prefer a good horse net to any of the solutions commonly applied to cattle. There are many specifics recommended and employed by different stockmen, but there is none yet to meet the demand for a treatment that will cost little and not

have to be applied oftener than once a week. On the contrary most of them require application daily, or oftener, involve not a little labor, and cost quite a penny in the course of a season. Since, however, no less an authority than Grisdale endorses the estimate that flies loss of \$5.00 per head of cattle in the season, it is worth incurring some trouble to reduce the discomfort which in loss of condition and shrinkage.

A very satisfactory remedy requires daily application, advertised in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, conveniently applied with a brush. It is tannable for somewhat strong homemade remedies; Prof. Day recommended a mixture of lard and tallow, of the former to one of tar, melted together and applied with a brush to the parts most subject to attack. Prof. Day has used, with very good results, a dip composed of one part of a commercial sheep dip, 4 parts of either linseed oil or 40 parts of water. It is put into a pump. Prof. Day's principal remedy cost of the linseed oil in the dip stand-by is: Fish oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; crude carbolic acid, 4 tablets; applied to all parts, except the face, twice a week. A correspondent of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE combines several of these in a special mixture of his own, consisting of oil, 1 quart; pine tar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; two parts of a commercial sheep dip, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of acid; this to be rubbed over the coat four or five days.

Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the following: Resin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; laundress soap, 2 bars; cakes; fish oil, half pint; water enough to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating, add the fish oil and the rest of the water apply with a brush half pint per cow. At first it is necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become covered with resin; after that retouch the parts where the resin has rubbed off. A specific recommended by another correspondent, who claims that it kills every fly it touches, is a mixture of equal parts crude carbolic acid, coal oil and water applied with a hand sprayer. Among these many remedies, anyone who wishes to experiment may take his choice. An objection to some of them is their stickiness, which mats the hair. In other cases, the skin of the animal is affected and becomes scurfy. These may be somewhat serious objections when treatment is continued for a length of time. Make some effort to fight the fly pest. Breed as few as you can about the buildings, keep manure cleaned away as well as possible and on no account put horse manure in the trenches behind the cattle, as we have recently seen practiced with incredible results in the way of breeding flies.

Baby Beef

A baby beef is a calf not more than 18 or 20 months old and weighing not more than 1,300 pounds. It must have quality and be in prime condition. Calves make more gain with a given amount of food than older stock. The cost of 100 pounds gain in calves as figured at Kansas agricultural college is about \$4.10, while it is nearly \$6.60 for two-year-olds. It requires 50 per cent. more food every year for a given increase in weight than it did the year previously.

The price of small cattle of high finish is practically as high as that of larger and coarser ones. Baby beef is not more common because stock raisers generally are not stock breeders. For this class of calves must be fed grain at least after weaning and, better, as soon as they will eat it. Where dairying is not practiced, the calf will have also to pay for keeping the cow a year. Calves fed on whole milk are the best for baby beef, for they are in good flesh at weaning time. A good mixture to feed calves is equal parts of bran, ground corn and whole oats, with plenty of alfalfa or clover hay. However, plenty of suitable food is produced in Western Canada.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

of the fact that valuable hints can be gained from men engaged in actual farming. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted a "Topics for Discussion" column, in order to open a channel through which other farmers as to adopting and warn them that it prove unprofitable.

It is intended to give readers to discuss the various issues, but also to suggest practical subjects on which it is well to have discussion.

Letters under the "Farm" department dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should be sent and should reach this office at least two weeks before the date of issue. They are eligible for a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$1.50 awarded each week. Other prizes are offered at regular rates to

What is the best method to harvest flax? Please indicate the different methods you have tried. Give reasons for supporting the method you prefer. Flax is an important crop in the West and every grower should know how to handle it to best advantage.

Please give what details you can to indicate the best time to cut your wheat and oats and barley. Every experienced farmer knows a good deal about this. Start the binder at a field, but it is difficult to get advice along this line on paper. How can you give the best you can. There are many newcomers who are not sure about starting to cut their crops. What advice can you offer?

August 9.—How should grain be stacked? Give details as to location and arrangement of stacks to facilitate threshing, size and shape of stacks and general pointers that will assist the inexperienced to put up his grain so that it will not fall down, and also that as little grain as possible will be affected by rain and weather. Perhaps you can provide a good photograph of what you consider to be an ideal stack.

August 16.—Give our readers advice on the fattening and selling or otherwise disposing of old hens and what chickens are not required for sale as breeding stock or for your own use. What has been your experience in regard to profits from sales during the summer and fall?

Plans For Portable Granary

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The prospect of a bountiful harvest is rejoicing the hearts of the farmers of the Canadian Northwest. The prudent farmer is looking ahead and considering how he can cut, stack, thresh and haul his grain to market to the best advantage.

I think it probable that portable granaries, into which the rain can be spouted direct from the separator, will be found to be a great saving of labor and expense. These, constructed of steel or corrugated iron, are now on sale by several companies. About two years ago a correspondent of THE ADVOCATE furnished you with details of the labor and expense of making portable granaries of lumber. If you could reproduce the article to which I refer, I am sure it would be much appreciated by your readers.

Man. "AGRICOLA."

No doubt the article referred to is the one written by Wm. Hutchinson, a progressive Saskatchewan farmer, and given in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of August 4, 1909. It was one of the prize articles in the topics for discussion. In accordance with the suggestion from "Agricola," this article is published again. It reads:

To the pioneer farmer—I mean the man, who, single handed, and very often only with a yoke of oxen, is transforming his 160 acres of raw prairie into a profitable farm with 50 to 60 acres sown to grain—one must consider that the careful and

economical handling of his threshed grain is a most important part of his "cares." In older settled districts where help is plentiful and where neighbors are near to handle the grain at threshing time it is no serious item. Many teams of horses generally are available and the hauling of the grain from the thresher causes Mr. Farmer no concern. It is out in the new West where there may be only one or two available ox teams at hand, where we find portable granaries are a decided success.

My portable granaries are built of one-ply ship-lap—6x6 sills, 2x6 joists and 2x6 studding. They are 10 feet long, 8 feet wide and 8 feet high to the eaves, having a roof one-third pitch covered with patent roofing. I have no door. A hole, 18 inches square, on one side of the roof, admits of entry to finally clean out the grain. The roof door, we may call it, is also covered with roofing material, and being "flashed" with the same is perfectly water proof.

This size granary holds 750 bushels of oats, and as the hole is in the roof I can fill it to the ridge board, using the granary to its full capacity. I leave the granaries standing empty until the

now three years and have no fault to find with them.

I also have another handy contrivance used in hauling grain to the elevator. On one corner I have a small sliding door, 4x4 inches and an outlet shoot. This is fixed just "sleigh" high, including top boards. In hauling I just draw up the sleigh, pull back the door and out comes the grain—a regular little river of it. With a grain shovel I fill the sleigh box in 15 minutes, drop the small door and am off to town. No heavy sack lifting with mitts on at 20 below zero, no wear and tear in sacks. I can clean out the grain within 50 bushels.

I also have built near the house another building—granary work shop, and store shed. Here my fanning mill is housed, my seed grain carefully stored, and on stormy days 15 minutes out to the field granaries gives me a wagon box of grain. I'm back to the cleaner and the hum of the fanning mill drowns the sound of the storm, and I am plenty warm enough and fully occupied watching the plump, golden stream running from my mill, cleaned ready for the drill.

I am fully satisfied with portable granaries, but



FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Fertile Tract in the Kelowna District, B. C.

thresher pulls in to the stacks and when the machine is set, hook a pair of oxen to them and draw them into place. The machine I use has a Perfection high bagger. This only delivers grain to a height of 8 feet, and as my granary doors are some 11 feet from the ground I made a wooden shoot, and, after detaching the long metal grain spout from the machine, the wooden one is hooked up. A sack open at both ends, tied around the machine's grain hopper, prevents the grain spreading. When the hopper trips the half bushel the grain is delivered neatly and without any loss into the granary. This operation of fixing up is done in less than a minute.

I generally build four medium-sized oat stacks to make one setting for the machine and about sufficient to fill the granaries. When they are through, all I have to do is put on the lid and move on to the next setting. I find these granaries are a decided success. I have not to go hunting around to get neighbors to come over for two or three days, and in return having to do the same for them, and before I know who's who eight or ten days have slipped by and all I have done is monkey around with grain. There is no time in this part of the West for any regrets on days that have "slipped" by from thaw-out to freeze-up. In using portable granaries my aim was to save time and expense. I have used them

I'll build the next a little lower, say 12 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 feet to the eaves, but with the grain inlet in the roof just the same. I've seen granaries with the inlet in the end, but find they only give the farmer two-thirds of their actual capacity.

Fall Wheat a Sure Crop

Some time ago a Miami reader enquired about the possibility and advisability of growing fall wheat in that part of Manitoba. Letters were sent out, asking for the experience of persons who are known to have grown this crop. Replies received indicate that fall wheat is being grown successfully in the West.

Information received from McCormick Bros., of the Swan River Valley, includes interesting details, and may be useful to others. Following is the letter:

Fall wheat has been growing more or less successfully for six or seven years. Many hundred acres were sacrificed in experiments, and even yet some of the largest farmers cannot grow it. Like every other crop, it has its peculiarities, and requires its own kind of treatment. It likes damp soil of any kind, preferring clay. Of course, the soil in this northern country is mostly clay, and, therefore, is specially adapted to this crop. We have by extensive experiment

found out many ways of making this a sure than any country that we know of. Alfalfa fat; and, as in other dairy breeds, high-testing individuals are to be found.

We had about thirty acres last year that went looks splendid again this year. We believe fall about 45 bushels per acre. Some neighbors' wheat and clover can be successfully grown as far crops of Turkey Red went 46, and some 47 north as Hudson's Bay. We have only to understand the needs of a crop, and then make the conditions conform as nearly as possible to these needs. year going 55, but it is not so saleable on account of its color.

There are two crops that we can grow successfully, viz., fall wheat and all kinds of clovers—Red, alsike, White Dutch and alfalfa—so that possibly our location and soil have something to do with it. In answer to your questions we cannot possibly go into details that would be a sure guide to successful growing of fall wheat on every kind of soil and conditions, as it would take a full day to cover this subject fully.

This year we have about sixty acres, and will sow every acre we can get ready this fall, as we consider it a sure crop. We can get 45 bushels on land that will yield 25 bushels of spring wheat, and on wet sour land that would not grow spring wheat, fall wheat will give a good crop; in fact, the best.

Our crop is on summerfallow, and a small part on breaking. Ordinary summerfallow, well worked down and made firm, is all right. It must not lie loose when the crop is sown. It must be especially in the Western provinces where the nearly airtight. We might say here there is a secret in wintering perennials, or winter crops, Agricultural Institute Report. and it is this: *Frost will not injure the roots, no matter how hard frozen, if the air is kept from the roots.* That is the reason that moist soils will winter clovers and fall wheat, while neither of them will winter on dry soils.

Some sow barley and harvest it as soon as possible, and drill in the wheat in the stubble without any cultivation whatever. We consider this the safest plan on land that is liable to winter kill. It is absolutely sure with us. The winter and spring cannot possibly kill the crop, as the stubble shades the plants and holds the moisture. They leave the stubble as high as possible. Others have sown the wheat in the growing barley, and while not doing much harm to the barley, have had a splendid crop of wheat. It does well on breaking, but the soil must be well worked down.

Another plan that would work well on dry soils, or any land which would suffer from having the snow blown off it, would be as follows: About fifteen days before sowing the wheat, sow about half a bushel of barley to the acre, and let it grow as usual. Then at the proper time sow the wheat in the growing barley. The barley would grow to nearly full height before being killed by the fall frosts, and would hold the snow in the winter and until danger is past in the spring. This plan would, we think, insure a good crop in any soil; and would be especially adapted to southern and western Manitoba and further west.

The last week in August, or first of September, is satisfactory for seeding. We have seen it sown at all times. Some good crops have been grown from sowing very late, the growth being barely up when winter came on; but we like the earlier sowing. It can be cut that much earlier in harvest. It can be cut and harvested in time to sow again on the same land.

Very little fall wheat is winter-killed any year—not nearly as much as is usually destroyed by worms, etc., in the spring crop. When the average is about 40 bushels, there can be very little of it winter-killed. We get the same price for Turkey Red as we do for the same grade of spring wheat. In fact, the graders very seldom know the difference between spring and fall wheat. It seems the soil and climatic conditions bring the two wheats very nearly alike.

This northern country will grow fall wheat, clovers and all kinds of grasses as well or better

than any country that we know of. Alfalfa fat; and, as in other dairy breeds, high-testing individuals are to be found.

This breed is sometimes criticized for being too beefy in appearance, while by others the characteristic is looked upon as a very desirable one. In the making of the breed, one believes that blood of the beef type must have been used. Some writers say Shorthorn blood was used, and other blood was infused. Regarding the cattle, individuals show a certain uniformity, but are, at the same time, of different forms, and are heavy, strong, and hardy.

Cattle of this breed are straight, square calves, and are well suited for veal purposes. Steers are large, which make very tolerable feeders, and point of both the feeder and the market animal.

Again, as to the appearance, the Ayrshire is nothing more attractive than the Shorthorn, shires grazing peacefully in a field, in the long rows of stalls laid out in the yards, or patiently waiting to be milked, which is distending their bodies with well balanced udders. The alertness and the alertness of appearance, and the uniformity of individual animals, make one of the most attractive breeds.

But the breed is more than a picture; it is a true display of well blended qualities of type. It is a breed showing great utility; and, with its usefulness, it is a valuable addition to the cattle-breeding business.—London Farmer's Advocate.

Dairy Record Centers

The new extension work of the dairy division at Ottawa is causing many enquiries to be made. Officials are now located in Peterboro, Lanark and Oxford counties, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe and Brome, Quebec, and at Kensington, P. E. I., with a view of

gathering specific information as to the exact standing of the dairying industry in the district; each such district is termed a dairy record center. Each farmer within a certain area will be called on, and there will be obtained from him a statement as to the number of acres cultivated and in pasture, the number of cows, the type of sire, the weight of milk sent to the factory, the milk used at home, the cost of feed and so on. When these statements are compiled there will be definite and valuable information for the encouragement of other dairymen. It is intended to follow up this work closely for some years, both in these and in other sections.

The recorders are paying special attention to the encouragement of cow-testing in these districts. They are already collecting weights and tests of about four thousand cows, so that it is evident that a tremendous impetus is being given to cow-testing by this new forward movement.

A special bulletin on cow-testing is available to all applicants. Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free by the dairy commissioner, Ottawa. When applying, state the number of cows, and whether forms are wanted for weighing daily or on only three days each month.

C. F. W.

* * *

Making poor butter means a hole in the purse. Sew up the rip.

* * *

Rich buttermilk means a poor butter yield. Therefore, be careful in churning.



Gathering hay from a well grassed slough.

Dairy

Utility of Ayrshires

Different people have different opinions as to which is the best breed of dairy cattle. No professional agriculturist is at liberty to call any one breed best. True, some breeds give better returns under certain conditions than do others, but more depends on the individuality of the animals and the strain of the breed than on the breed itself. For different conditions, different breeds may be recommended. The Ayrshire is one of the hardest of the dairy breeds, and as a rustler is not excelled by any prominent breed.

This is one of the strong points in favor of the breed, and, where pasture is relied upon to feed the herd in summer, the Ayrshire ranks high.

The breed originated, as its name implies, in a hilly section in Scotland, and no doubt the hardships experienced by the cattle during the formation of the breed, and perhaps later, are largely responsible for the breed's hardness and foraging capabilities at the present time. No particular care was taken by the earlier breeders in Scotland in feeding and housing. The cattle were allowed to roam amongst the hills and gather their own feed, and as this went on from year to year, these hardy characteristics became intensified, and, as a result, a breed of excellent foraging character and strong, robust constitution is the result.

Mature individuals of the breed are but medium in size, but they are usually heavy milkers, and give milk containing a fair percentage of butter-

HOME JOURNAL

Prairie

week there have been
en in the west who have
ome, and only the little
found after long search.
g frantically sought with
ill be found alive. It is so
f on the prairie—easy for a
ly so for little children who
irection and finding marks.
ometimes the sad realization
hardships the pioneer has to
feebly imagine the distress
ey miss the child, give the
rs and begin the search.

Appalling features to the
one comes up before the
tion over and over. There
mosquitoes, the chill of night
on an unprotected head by
stagnant pools or sluggish
e are cowardly beasts that yet
ugh to attack a child.

ay much use warning little children,
ishments are not preventives when
ound world lies out along the for-
and the alluringness of exploration
and fire gets hold on a child before he
can run. A few steps at a time, from one flower
to a brighter one, and, all unknowing, the child
is suddenly in a strange world, with no idea where
home is. Eternal vigilance on the part of the
mother seems the price of absolute safety and
to watch a child constantly and do the house
work on a busy farm is rather more than the
average human being, even a woman, can per-
form. Some women have devised expedients
which help some. In one home where there are
trees around the house the children are tied to
the trees by long ropes. They can swing, play
in the sandheap or build houses with ease, but
cannot get away. Once in a while they have to
be untangled but that is a minor matter. An-
other plan that has worked well is to fasten a
small bell to the child; not in front, where he can
perhaps unfasten it or hold it to prevent ringing,
but up between his shoulders, where it is safe
from his fingers and not so likely to do any dam-
age if he falls. The tinkling tells in what di-
rection the child; is and how far from the house,
while if it ceases altogether those inside know
that it is time search was made at once. Per-
haps some reader can supply other plans which
will lessen the dangers and ease the minds of
the parents.

Better Farm Life

"The real rural life problem will not be solved till we establish and build up better schools, churches and rural organizations. They must all grow together and reach the highest efficiency before we have the best that is possible in country life."

That was the text of the addresses given at Country Life Conference held at the Ames Agricultural College in Iowa. The men in attendance were from the corn-belt states, the largest numbers belonging to Illinois and Iowa. They were mostly farmers, teachers and preachers who appeared on the program, not theorists, but men who in their every-day work in rural communities had come to realize that the problem is not solved by having the farming districts ape the towns in their way of living, but by adopting methods, social and educational, which will give the people on the land exactly what they need to make their life worth the living.

The part the church and the minister can play in this development of rural resources was well

brought out by Rev. C. S. Adams, of Bement, Illinois, who had investigated conditions in forty-two districts of central Illinois. He found that only thirty-one per cent. of the rural population were church members, only nineteen per cent. went to church, and thirteen per cent. to Sunday school.

In his own district he has built up a circuit of six churches with the town church at Bement as the center. The country stations are composed of people of all denominations, who are not near enough to attend one of their own churches. They have established agricultural classes, women's clubs, mission bands, baseball teams, Sunday schools, picnics, and anything and everything that is clean and good, and that appeals to country folks longing for religion, knowledge, fun or social instincts.

A single rural church at Plainfield, Ill., has worked along the same lines for the last ten

young people has been forgotten, and the young men are interested in promoting the welfare of the community.

No Help for the Harvest Time

Already the cry is going up that the crop of 1911 is going to be too big to handle, and farmers and railroads are united in an attempt to secure men. The fact that some 50,000 settlers have come into the country since last harvest does not seem to solve the problem, for almost as many more are needed. Of course many of these have crops of some size of their own to take off, and cannot be counted in as extra help at harvest time.

So men are coming from as far east as the Atlantic. They are being coaxed from the south, and for the first time an attempt is being made to lure men from British Columbia to help garner in the grain. But while the men handle the wheat who is going to handle the men—feed them, provide them with beds and shelter? Last year when thousands of men came into the prairie provinces temporarily, as far as can be learned only about two hundred extra women came in to help take care of them. The prospects are that the proportion of incoming women to incoming men will be no greater this year than last, in spite of the efforts of governments and agencies. What can be done about it? Help cannot be manufactured; helpers cannot be compelled to come. Many a thoughtful man dreads the harvest time for his wife's sake. He will have to work hard, but he knows she will work as hard, if not harder, with less physique to endure it. The wife of the unthoughtful husband has an added burden laid on an almost unendurable load.

But if there is money to pay a woman to work, if the woman could be found, that same money spent judiciously will purchase some inanimate helpers that will do good work and never give notice or impudence. A bread mixer will mix up four, eight or sixteen loaves at a time and a man can turn it in a very few minutes, that he could spare from his day's work without missing it. If the farm boasts motor power of any kind, a washing machine can be fitted with an attachment and run that way without using anybody's time or strength. A fireless cooker would prove a treasure, saving fuel and lessening the heat of the kitchen. A homemade one will cook any stewed or boiled food and for fifteen dollars one can be bought that will roast meat and bake cakes. If nothing else can be done a big pile of wood, cut to suit the stove, will rejoice a woman's heart and save her strength, and plenty of water in a handy place will put her beyond the power of lamenting her lot. Begin to plan for the house end of the harvest now.

* * *

There is a Catholic church in Wisconsin whose pastor requires every bachelor who has reached the shameful unmarried age of thirty-five to rent two sittings in church. That is not unfair. Another church in that state reports a hundred marriageable young men, three-fourths of them over thirty, and not ten of them even "keeping company." No wonder the birth rate is falling.

* * *

By virtue of a special bylaw of the city of Winnipeg, passed by the council, Miss Mary Galbraith, assistant city treasurer, was invested with full power to act as treasurer in the absence of Treasurer Thompson. Miss Galbraith will thus have power to sign cheques or any other documents requiring the official signature of the treasurer and to take full charge of the city's finances in the absence of Mr. Thompson.

The White-Throated Sparrow

Would you feel the witching spell
Of the white throat, listen!
There are secrets he can tell
Of the marsh, and of the dell
Where the dewdrops glisten.

Poet of the brooding pine
And the feathery larches,
Dawn-lit summits seem to shine,
Lucent in each throbbing line,
Under azure arches.

All his soul a floating song,—
Sweet, too sweet for sadness,—
At his bidding, hither throng
Memories that make us long
With a plaintive gladness.

Ah, were all the woodland bare,
Should those notes but quiver,
Straight I'd see it budding fair!—
And the lilies would be there,
Floating on the river!

Lippincott's.

years under the leadership of Rev. M. B. McNutt. Instead of trying to work city plans under country conditions, there is but one religious service each week in the church itself. This is the preaching and Sunday school held on Sunday morning.

Then there are midweek meetings in the homes of the people. These are scattered over the whole parish, and are attended only by those who live near by. Other meetings of the church combine religion, social life, and something to satisfy the craving for knowledge and for fun and frolic. He has started agricultural classes, singing schools, Bible classes and even athletics. He considers a baseball game fully as uplifting as a sewing circle, and believes that the Sunday baseball problem in the country is solved by letting the farm boys have an occasional Saturday afternoon off, and a place in which to play. The results have justified his belief. The Plainfield church, which ten years ago was nearly dead, with only enough members to fill the necessary offices, with two-thirds of the Sunday school teachers coming from one family, which supplied as well most of the officers of the church, a church of 500 members has been built. A new \$10,000 brick church building has been erected, and the Plainfield church has become the center of the community socially as well as religiously. The dance hall that formerly occupied the attention of the

Hope's Quiet Hour

THE WAY OF FELLOWSHIP

It is too hot for any concentration of thought this week. If I tried to give you a talk on any subject, it would certainly be as limp as one's collar—with all the starch melted out of the ideas. So I will give you a few extracts from a very beautiful book, which was one of my Christmas presents. The book is by Rev. F. W. Drake, and is called "The Way of Fellowship."

"God has made us for Himself. That is the secret of the Way of Fellowship. Therefore God ever claims our highest. He asks that we should love Him with all our hearts, with all our mind, with all our soul and with all our strength. That is the measure of the Fellowship which He seeks. In the secret springs of will and affection, in the hidden depths of life, God seeks the steadfast response of a growing consecration. And the soul, thus aroused to the call of Fellowship, God draws even to Himself with that unchanging love which he bears towards the least shadow of His own Divine Goodness. It is a high ideal. We need encouragement to hold it ever before our eyes. For there is no road so fraught with sorrows of disappointment, so beset with the perils of impatience and the horrors of despair, as the path of the earnest disciple who would make a whole-hearted offering of his life.

"The Spirit of God works in different ways in different souls. Each soul is of value as great as mine. Never ought I to be so conscious of the value of all other souls as when in growing penitence I bow before the Cross and adore the wonder of their redemption. Never must I be so loving, so patient, so winning in my ways. Let that be the test of my growing surrender. Does it take me out of myself? Does it make me live in God? Does it make me more tender of others for whom Christ died? The world watches us in our growing fellowship, not unkindly, but wistfully, expectantly, with an infinite hunger at its heart, and a pathetic hope that when it sees us at our best there may dawn upon its gaze a vision of beauty so attractive, so compelling, that it can no longer withhold its allegiance, but must itself be taken captive by the love of God, and enter humbly on that way of Fellowship which has ever been its high destiny in the Heart of the Eternal.

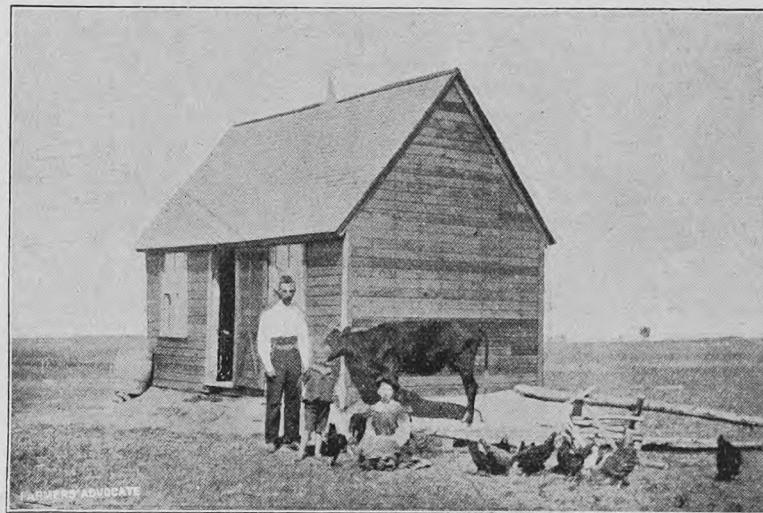
"Let each day begin with a simple act of faith in the love of God, and the atmosphere of God's love will surround us all the day. Whatever happens, God's love is the one thing each day which we will never allow ourselves to question. That is the pivot on which life hinges; that is the light which is to irradiate every dark corner; that is the driving power of our enthusiasm, the secret of our peace, the certainty of our happiness. . . . And every moment, whether of difficulty, anxiety or joy, will bear its own message of God's love. Beneath the squalor and meanness of the most miserable conditions of life, we shall detect the quiet workings of God's love, the lowly adjustment of the infinite resources of Divine pity to the needs of sinful men. God's unceasing appeal for Fellowship. There will be no failure in our response to His call, while we thus keep the certainty of His love before us day by day. We cannot fail to love Him while we remember that He first loved us."

"Prayer is conscious fellowship with God—not merely communion with God, but co-operation with God. In the neglect of this truth lies the origin of most of our difficulties about prayer. Co-operation, not compulsion, is the secret of true prayer. Often our first idea about prayer is that it means our strenuous effort to alter and change the direction of the Divine Will. We see what we need. We would impress that need upon the mind of God, and the intensity of our prayer is in proportion to our determination to bend God's Will. But prayer calls us not to compel God, but to co-operate with Him; calls us unto fellowship of will with Him. . . . If prayer, then, is not a changing of the Divine Will, where is the use, the help, the comfort of praying? If God's Will must in all events be fulfilled, would

it not be sufficient if we be dumbly resigned and bow our heads meekly before the sovereign magnificence of the Divine Will? Those questions are always being asked. And the solution lies in realizing that the essence of Prayer is Fellowship. It is the free and full entering of the human will into conscious fellowship with the Will of God. This must always involve a great effort and a continuous strain. In the prayers of Christ Himself we can see this. The very fact that He, in all His Perfection, should pray, and pray so earnestly and so often, is significant of what prayer

lifting of the will by which we desire above all things the consummate fulfilment of God's Holy Will of Wisdom and Love. We bend all the forces of our personality that way. We will it vehemently. It is the active outgoing of ourselves with all our faculties of heart and mind and will to co-operate with God. 'Thy will be done' is the supreme prayer. . . . And the effort of my will, by God's gracious ordinance sets free the energies of the Divine Wisdom and Love. God was waiting for the submission and surrender of my human will before He could grant His full blessings. But His blessings when they are granted, will not be according to the poor measure of my own weak wisdom and love, but according to the perfect measure of His own Divine insight and infinite love. He will grant

beautiful and good, the absolute reputation of all that is known to be wrong—that is the condition of true prayer. Thus prayer shows itself in the life and the life becomes prayer. Many of us have lives that are the brim with busy activity, out brain and soul and body and feet. While we have need of quiet hours with God, the day gives us more than the merest moments to be fully done. Early and late, bed; work; gies are demands. that if our to the glo is the obla lines that C It is the mea God. And the tal stress of the moment be act yet it is work w has been dedicat and again we ar acts of realization God. Such work unites us to the ens our fellow who eternally scruple may t know that su work is going of the day, we ning to inspire of oblation and In this way the less toilers sends energy of holy influ ences the Fellowship proves itself very of the soul to God, the blessed converse which ness of eternal bliss."



The First Home. All They Possess is in View



Moving the First Home



The New Home. The First Now a Stable

must mean for us. The nights spent in the best. . . . Holiness of character prayer, the hours of solitude, the agony of blood, are eloquent of the demand upon the will which true prayer must ever make, as man rises into fellowship with God. . . . Prayer is the right direction of the redeemed will. It is the up-

Cousin Agatha

A JUNE ROMANCE
By MRS. M. H. TALLANT, Waukesha, Wis.

(Continued from last week)

That night Gus told me his version of the episode. "Dorie," he said, solemnly, "it's a case of love at first sight, if ever there was one. Poor old Lester is completely knocked over." It was her voice that worked the spell. I knew Cousin Agatha had a good voice, but I had no idea she could sing like she did this evening."

"Yes, Cousin Agatha has a very fine voice, and what is more, she knows how to use it," I admitted. "What did she sing?"

Gus grinned.

"O, Fond Dove! O, Fair Dove." It was a master stroke, Dorie. You should have seen old Lester's face as she sang—*"My Love,* he stood at my right hand,

His eyes were grave and sweet,
Me thought he said: 'In this far land
Oh, is it thus we meet!'

"Don't I wish I had been there," I ejaculated, brandishing my hair brush. "It is certainly a grand beginning and does Cousin Agatha credit."

"She actually made him promise to attend church on Sunday (Cousin Agatha had taken the organ in hand since her advent into the district), and he half promised to come back with us to supper," wound up Gus, triumphantly.

I rather doubted this, knowing Thomas Lester even so slightly as we did, but when Sunday came my doubts were silenced, for he not only made his appearance in the little church but he also came home with us to supper. This was the commencement of many such Sunday evenings, as well as an occasional evening during the week, when after the arrival of the piano music was the principal amusement. We studied part singing as well as solo, our four voices, Cousin Agatha's rich contralto, my soprano, Gus' tenor and Mr. Lester's bass mingling most harmoniously.

Thus the spring passed pleasantly, and as June was ushered in, Cousin Agatha's courtship seemed in a fair way toward the grand climax. It came one beautiful Sabbath night when I heard Thomas Lester ask her in a low voice to come with him to the garden gate as he was leaving for home. I gave Gus a wink and a nod, and shook

hands pleasantly as we bade him good-night. Cousin Agatha threw a lace scarf about her head, and with one of her dazzling smiles passed out with him into the scented moonlit night.

"It's a good thing the mosquitoes are yet," quoth Gus, lighting up before bed. I laughed.

They would feel them any more if you see that he is."

He certainly will marry Cousin Agatha.

Don't you see she follows me?"

When Cousin Agatha comes to my room, the door clinging to her

knob, I am sure (Cousin Agatha) is dramatic or sensible.

I am one of the

happiest of women to-night. Dorie, Mr. Lester wants me to marry him and I have consented. I love him, child, and he says he loves me even better than the poor girl who died twenty years ago. He has told me all about her. Kiss me, Doris, and tell me you are glad for my happiness."

I did kiss her most heartily, and with all sincerity told her how glad I was and wished her every happiness.

And so this was how we got rid of Cousin Agatha, and, incidentally, how two people were made supremely happy.

Cousin Agatha is still our near neighbor, but she has so much of her own business to attend to that she has not the time to manage ours as well. She is growing quite buxom and more handsome every day, her smile more dazzling. Her husband watches her with silent adoration, content to watch and listen, for he loves her with a passion that to Gus and me seems pathetically ridiculous, but then to us she is still "Cousin Agatha."

The Ingle Nook

NEWS NOTES

A serious looking boy pigeon holes Will she please which they can be

* word that where bed bugs, spirits kill them if applied small paint brush. the information.

NEWS FROM WITHIN

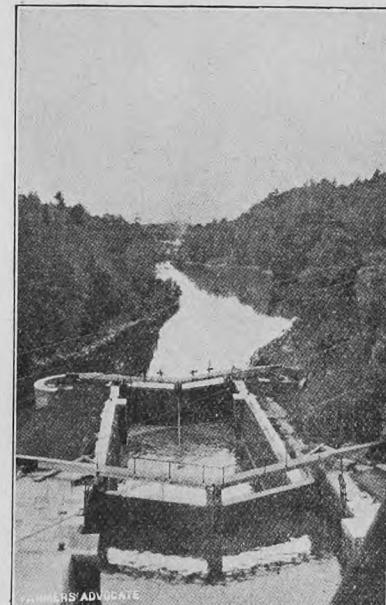
Durden:—The letter of "No-Sign" has appealed to me. I wish I might help her to feel for her, for what she has said might repeat, and more. How can man act so? I don't know how to explain it, I am sure. And there is no effectual help for it as far as I know—none from without, I mean. But there is help within yourself.

For seven years my married life was torture; continually made to feel that I was dependent, a burden and generally not up to the mark. I lost my health, my hope and almost my reason. In three years I was allowed to spend fifteen dollars, and I provided two infants' outfits out of that, as well as my own clothes, after which I was told I might keep myself better dressed anyway! Then my people sent me money for myself, but it was all taken from me. Sometimes my letters were opened and the money spent before I even saw it; sometimes it was borrowed to help out in some difficulty, but I never saw it again.

It was not the loss of the money that hurt. We were poor, and all I had was his, for I loved him, but anyone came before me with him—that was what hurt. I was nothing worth considering. I earned nothing, though I worked early and late and pinched and turned and saved to give him the best. In some unexplained way I was to blame for all his difficulties. Oh, I can not tell you what I suffered; the days of feverish work to deaden the aching heart, the nights of anguish when sleep would not come! Many a night I have slipped out and walked and walked while he slept; walked to keep my thoughts from self-destruction. Oh, men do not know what they are doing when they take a girl's heart into their keeping and think only of themselves and what they can get out of her!

But when things were at their worst I was given a vision of a better life for myself. And the remedy was this: To make myself the best possible, and never mind what he was. All along my hope had been that I could convince him of his errors and see him reform, but now my efforts are directed toward my own perfection—perfection of body, of mind and of soul; and life holds many pleasures and much happiness for me again. It is true the dull ache never leaves my heart; it is true sometimes there is an inward storm of injured love and rebellion against tyranny which leaves me physically exhausted, and sometimes the humiliation of it overwhelms me, but I am struggling

always upward. I do not know that my husband uses me any better than before. Well, yes, he does in some things, for I have gained the strength to refuse some of his demands—to refuse without anger or heat, and to refuse absolutely. And I love him not less, but more.



An Inland Waterway

I will not weakly yield to his demands, or to his entreaties, but I am really a greater help to him. Indeed, I have sometimes thought that he is learning to respect me as his equal and to realize my value. If some day his heart turns to me, as I once imagined it did, I shall have received the best earthly happiness; if not, there is something better than happiness, that is blessedness.

HOPE ON.

(Will you forgive me for changing your pen-name. It wasn't the name for you at all. For you have the brave heart and courage to make some of us feel cowardly. God bless you, shadow friend, and bring you your heart's desire! I have no suspicion and would not try to gratify it if I had when you wish it otherwise.—D. D.)

A LITTLE PRACTICISM

My dear madam, does your small son, who cannot be more than seven or eight years old, possess a foul tongue? Not your boy. But, yes, it is your boy; and eight out of ten other boys.

A day or so ago I met two small boys in the street who were having a rather tart argument over the misdeeds of a dog that belonged to one of them. The boy who was holding forth as I passed was giving his opinion of the dog, its ancestors, their general qualities and probable future fate with more than a few ejaculations averse to the Deity.

A very unusual instance, you say. Alas, dear reader, not so. In their

play, their quarrels, their ordinary conversations among their playfellows profanity is far too common.

They do not know it is wrong? Then why do they carefully avoid the objectionable habit when in your hearing? They know well enough, and may I be permitted to venture an opinion: these children should be dealt with by the laying on of hands. It's all very well to theorize on moral "suasion" and gentle lecturing, but there is nothing for a case of this kind like a good, old-fashioned, stinging spanking.

But, says one who acknowledges the fault, they hear their father and grown-up brothers do it. This makes the case harder, it's true; but I think I would give the spanking all the same, even if it were necessary to regret the fact that my mother-in-law had not sufficient sense to whip her own son when he commenced to give way to this gross form of wickedness.

When we think of the matter it may seem almost certain that if profane swearers only considered how great is the sin of wantonly taking the name of the Holy Creator into their lips, they would hesitate before committing so daring an affront to the Majesty of Heaven.

What can we think of those who make use of the name of God in the ordinary expressions of their anger, mirth, assertions and ludicrous phrases? Such profane trifling with sacred things will sooner or later bring its own punishment.

Beware of getting into a way of talk such as no one ought to hear, by never forgetting that God hears all we say. Swearers often do not think about what they are doing. A swearing man has been known to tremble with terror when his wife explained to him the meaning of his words, and the wholesome fright has led to his breaking off the habit.

Swearing is a sin which has no cloak, no excuse for it, and is a sign of a graceless heart, in which enmity to God reigns.

BELIEVES IN MACHINERY FOR HOUSEWORK

Dear Dame Durden and Members of the Nook:—Here is a new member. Independence wants to know if breadworkers are good. I use a universal mixer, 8-loaf size; have had it four years, and would not be without it if it cost five times as much. Do not try to make bread with the recipe sent with it. It does not do with our flour. I make yeast with one cup of flour in about three quarts of water. I measure yeast in a granite dipper holding one quart, and use two sifters of flour for each quart of yeast. I have a Victor sifter that holds a little more than a quart. A good way is to measure yeast, then measure flour and mix with the hand to find just how much flour is needed. There is such a difference in flour. After that breadmaking will be easy. Do the rest of the members like machines for house work? I find them a great help, and have all that can be used for house work but a mangle. I have not room for that yet.

I, too, am sorry for Ashamed to Sign. Perhaps her husband may seem cross when really he is sorry he has not the money to give his wife. I know some men are mean about money, but most of them have not much to give. Our country is new and there is so much to buy on a farm. Then we do not always have a good crop. I milk cows and raise chickens, feed the horses if the men are away. I like to feel I am helping. I have the butter and eggs to keep the house, also the money for potatoes and such like. If we sell a cow, I get the money if I want it, for all that comes from that part of the farming is considered mine.

Widow who wants to homestead should be pretty sure where her land will be before making plans. It makes so much difference. If near a town I think she could do better to stay on the land the year, but if a long way out six months would be quite enough, and she could make more money in town. I have homesteaded, but with my husband, and know pretty well how to manage. Will be glad to tell her about butter and raising chickens if she does not know already.

SWIFT CURRENT.

(Glad to have you, but sorry your

letter was late for Saskatchewan Day.—D. D.)

CHEERING NEWS

Dear Dame Durden,—I have received help through the Ingle Nook and must thank the kind friend who signs herself Queen Bee. Her advice to me was what I think best. I think if I could have a personal talk with her it would do me a lot of good. Tell us in what part of Canada you live, Queen Bee. My thanks for your good advice are beyond expression. To Helpless I must say that I am too tender to try any corporal punishment like she speaks of.

Mary A wants help on stove blacking. I will tell you the way I have learned to

Latest Fashion Designs

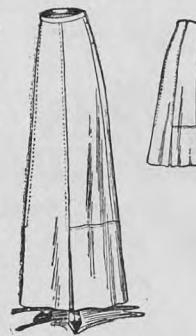
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do it. When only a young girl I used to hate to get my hands black with the blacking, so I got a small soft brush and I wet my blacking with soft water or soapy water and applied with the brush. When the stove is a little warm it dries quickly, and I take a piece of newspaper and inside of that a soft cloth and polish it. The paper protects my hand from getting black.

I, too, make comforters like Evelyn describes.

After receiving such good advice from Queen Bee I must say that I'll not be Ashamed-to-Sign any more. I'll be

Sask. SOMETHING BETTER.

TWIN COMFORTS.

Dear Dame Durden:—At last I intend writing to Ingle Nook friends. Have been an interested reader of FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a few years and always read with pleasure the Ingle Nook letters. Some seem to fit my position in life, while others cheer me up. I sympathize with Ashamed-to-Sign. I am paddling in the same boat and find the path hard to travel. I tried working out for a number of years and always had cash on hand, but 2½ years ago twin daughters arrived here and since then I have not known the sight of it. I must not grumble, but take courage from others and bear

YOUR hands come in contact with all kinds of germs. "SNAP" is antiseptic. It kills germs and removes dirt and stains. At all dealers—



my cross bravely and not alone—our Father cares for us all. My twin girls are little darlings and cheer the home, so I am taking courage, hoping to be able to raise a way of earning soon. Have now got an incubator started and with that and a big garden and two tots my hands are full.

I tried the recipe of Eggless' cake No. 1, and one and all pronounced it very good. I have tried many recipes from the journal and all proved satis-

factory. Now, dear Dame Durden, as I am a new member I will close soon. Can I ask any member if they have a pattern of pants for my little girls, aged 2½ years? My address is with the editor, and if any readers come from Surrey or Ventnor I would be glad to hear from them. Wishing the paper success and Dame Durden happiness, I will sign myself

A SURREYITE.

The Western Wigwam

TONY

"Chirp! chirp! chirp!" Beatrice stood in perplexity. What could it be? She peeped behind each tree, and under every clump of moss. She turned slowly around, and near her she spied a little fluff of fur. She picked it up in her hands; then carried it tenderly home.

"Beatrice, what have you got?"

"Come and see. He is so tame."

"Where did you get him?"

Her brother took the chipmonk, while Beatrice told, in excited tones, of how she had found her pet.

"I wonder if anyone could have lost him," said Earl.

"I hope not," said Beatrice, "for I would not like to lose him so soon."

"He must belong to someone."

"Well, if we hear nothing of anyone losing him, they must not care."

Peck, as they called the chipmonk, slept that night on a soft bed of moss. He must have thought he was in his old bed, for he never gave a chirp. In the morning, he went for a play in the garden. He ate so many berries he couldn't play any more, so he went for a rest in a tree.

Nothing was seen of his former owner, until one day late in summer. A little girl was going slowly up the street, she stopped before the fence to watch the fun going on within. Her face lighted up. She stood fascinated for a moment, then went inside the gate. Peck ran to her, and she quickly picked him up. Nettie hugged him tight and cried joyfully, "Tony! Oh, Tony!" Beatrice ran to where Nettie stood. She was going to speak, when Nettie said: "Oh! Beatrice, I have been looking all over for him. He is all the pet I have, please let me have him."

Nettie did not know that a battle was going on under Beatrice's puckered up, rosy little face.

"Oh! what will I do without him?" Beatrice paused, then continued, "Yes, you can have him, if he is really yours."

Nettie threw her arms around Beatrice's neck, and the girls cried, one for the joy of finding her long lost pet; the other, because she had won the battle, although it had been hard.

The girls were soon smiling again, and Nettie joined in the game. When it was ended, Nettie took her pet home with her. But she often brought it back to play at Beatrice's place.

(By) EDITH FOLLIS (14).

A SOLDIER BROTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we all like it. This is my first letter to your club. I am sending a stamp for a button. I am twelve years old, and have three sisters and three brothers. My oldest brother is a soldier in England. Father has a 22 rifle, and I like to shoot gophers with it. I tried to shoot some prairie chicken with it last fall, but I couldn't get near enough. The stock is broken now, so I can't shoot any more gophers until I get a new one.

MUTTONHEAD.

P. S.—Muttonhead is what my sister calls me.

RUNAWAY OXEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I am seven years old. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Olive, and my brothers' names are Bruce and Malcolm. I go to school every day. There are three rooms in it. After holidays I am going in a higher room. I am going to send stamps for a button for myself. My brother wants a button too. He is six years old. Do you send

factory. Now, dear Dame Durden, as I am a new member I will close soon. Can I ask any member if they have a pattern of pants for my little girls, aged 2½ years? My address is with the editor, and if any readers come from Surrey or Ventnor I would be glad to hear from them. Wishing the paper success and Dame Durden happiness, I will sign myself

A SURREYITE.

A NICE LITTLE SISTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to you, so I will not write a very long one this time. I live three miles from town and drive to school every day. I am now in grade IV. My little sister is going to start next year. She is five years old. Her name is Beryl, but we call her Tootsie. We sometimes together play Sunday we go to church.

We have a pony and two little colts. Lessons for good-bye.

NO

Dear Old Uncle:—I wrote a few lines. I sent a button, but I don't send it this time. I have an earache, so I have been long. I have a daughter, a little cousin his name is getting to be Martha. Don't you think pretty bad? I have a dog and a cat that Two died so left. There is a cream social here. I am going to many of the things. I like to and have Grimm's Fairy Tales, Alice in Wonderland, Queen Bee and Bus others. My hand that I must close,

A READING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote to you for a long time. I will write now. I was ill yesterday, because it was a walk. I have one cat and one dog. The cat's name is Muffet, and the dog's name is Collie. He is a very good dog, and he likes to drive cattle. My studies at school are reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, composition, writing letters and music. I am in grade IV. My teacher is reading a story book to us now; it is called The Children of the New Forest. I have not had many books yet. I have read Tony the Tramp, Beautiful Joe, Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm, Water Babies, Birds' Christmas Carol, Little Tom the Chimney Sweep, Black Beauty, Good Wives, A Girl of Ten Thousand. I cannot remember the rest.

AUTUMN LEAF.

LIKES THE WIGWAM BEST

Dear Western Wigwam:—This is my first letter to your interesting club, so I will try and not take up too much of your valuable time. I belong to several other clubs, but I must say I like the Wigwam best. I lived in Ontario for fourteen years, but now I live in Saskatchewan, and I think it beats Ontario all to pieces. I have never seen one of your buttons, but after reading letters from those who have seen them and have written to the club I fancy they must be very pretty. I am enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, which I hope will bring me one soon. Thanking you in advance, I will now say good-bye to you and my other cousins, and will sign myself as—

BLUE-EYED GIPSY.

THE BLIND CHILD

I know what Mother's face is like. Although I cannot see: It's like the music of a bell, It's like the way the roses smell— It's like the secrets fairies tell— All these it's like to me.

I know what Father's face is like. I'm sure I know it all: It's like his step upon the stair, It's like his whistle on the air,

It's like his arms that take such care, And never let me fall.

So I can tell what God is like,

The God whom no one sees: He's everything my mother means, He's everything my father seems, He's like my very sweetest dreams, But greater than all these.

—EMILY SARGENT LEWIS, in "The Little Singer and Other Verses."

NO NAME OR STAMP

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a dairy farm one mile from the town of Estevan and one-quarter of a mile from the Souris river, right in the valley, so I have lots of fun rowing in a boat, swimming, picking strawberries, and in the winter I can fill up the spare time skating. But it is not all fun. Last winter I had to take eleven head of cattle one mile to water them, storm or shine, and I tell you there were some storms too.

I am in grade four at school and like to go very much. We are writing on our examinations now and I think I will pass into the fifth grade.

I guess I had better close now, for fear I take up too much room. Hoping this doesn't hit the wastepaper basket, I enclose two cent stamp for button.

RIVERITE.

TWO THRESHING MACHINES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I would like to join your charming club. My father has kept this paper for two years and likes it fine. I grab for the Advocate when the mail comes, to read the Wigs' letters.

We live one mile and a half from the station. My father has two threshing machines. One is a small threshing engine and separator and a big threshing and plowing engine with separator, a cooking and sleeping car, a six breaker and fifteen disk plows. He has been breaking all spring.

I will enclose an envelope and stamp for a button. I am fourteen and I wish to correspond with any girl of my own age in Saskatchewan.

IDA IDAHO.

The Boys' Club

REAM DAY

Here I am again! In print enter. I am going to the sixth grade. Tuition fees were one of the expenses of the school year. At the end of October we drive five miles. It was not an easy task, a hundred miles.

Like ice cream? I know what's best to have some PRAIRIE BOY.

ARMING

It is some interesting busy helping to take crops round very well. We usually and lately what we could do very fond of farmer when I take a nice little boys herd them off the day. We now, but we shall I have seen a few here but not very seen a few young ever seen any young since I have been here. Four years now. I of birds' nesting, and I eggs last year and a few this year. I do not do much here, only in the winter there are lots of gophers to be shot. A rifle will shoot nearly half a mile with a long rifle bullet. I always clean my rifle after shooting with it and oil it. I think the Boys' Club is catching up to the Western Wigwam.

We are having a little rain today but not enough to do much good. I have not tried to make the engine yet, though I see most of the boys have tried it. We have had two nice little colts this year and hope we shall have some more. The prairie flowers are out and they look very pretty. We often gather some for the house and mother is very fond of them. My brother and cousin have gone to the Rockies for work, but I don't know if they have got any yet. I have not seen any wolves this year. They must be pretty scarce. I have four miles to ride to the post office. I ride one of the big horses. We have about 70 chickens, and they are very good layers. I am very fond of reading. I have read all kinds of fairy tales and one book called "Tales of Adventure in the Wild-West." That was the best tale I read. It was mostly about hunting and lots of other things that I cannot remember very well. Most of the boys are fond of reading. We are milking two cows now, and I milk them at night and father milks them in the morning. We get a pail full morning and night.

LOVER OF THE FARM.

FROM OLD LONDON

Dear Editor and Boys—I have wanted to write and be in your page for some time, but was uncertain what to do. Being new to the country I cannot say very much about it, but anyhow I must say it is a grand country for young folks to get to. I have lived in London (England) all my life, and have seen some great sights. I will say a few. The first was Queen Victoria's burial, then King Edward's coronation and his burial, then I have seen five lord mayors' shows. Taking the city all round there is lots of interest, so after living in a big city like that, and always plenty of life, a chap feels a wee bit lonely out here.

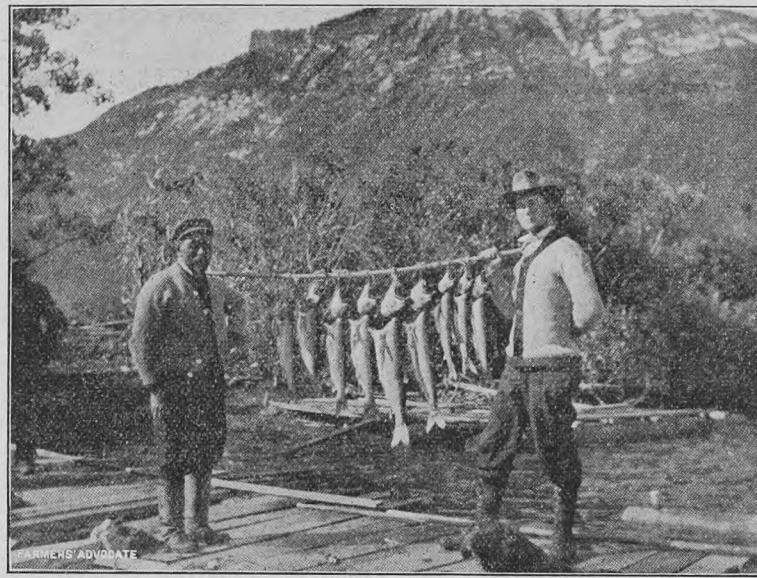
Well, to have a few words about the farm and crops. Having no rain for the past two or three weeks, and lots of sun, the crops are very nearly done

for, and some farmers have started ploughing their wheat fields, giving up hopes of having any crop at all. Our stock is not very big, consisting of eleven horses, three of which are young colts, two cows, but only one milking,

A STRONG DOG

Dear Editor.—We live six miles from town. I would like to be a member of your charming club. I have three hens, a cat and a dog. He can pull 160 pounds on a sleds with a one-inch runner on a trot. I have a 22 Savage rifle but there is not much game here, only once in a while an antelope or a coyote, and gophers. We have no school yet but we expect one soon. I will have to walk two miles and a quarter.

PRAIRIE THORN.



A Good Day's Sport

and, last but not least, a few chickens, plenty of gophers and crows. I find it is great sport catching gophers. Any member wishing to know anything about the city of London, I shall be only too pleased to tell him. In conclusion I will write a moral which is very useful if carried out: Never get discouraged. It is often the last key on the bunch that opens the lock.

COCKNEY.

TELL ABOUT CHINA AND AFRICA

Dear Editor.—I go to school a mile and a half every day and am in the third reader. Our school is a fine two-story building with a basement. There are four rooms to teach in and three rooms down in the basement—a furnace room and two playrooms.

Our teacher's name is Mr. A.—He has travelled pretty nearly all over the world. When I write again I may give an account of some of his travels to China and Africa.

I am a tenderfoot boy scout. The boy scout brigade has just started here. We have fifteen members. If any other scouts belong to the club and would like to write to me I will try to answer their letters.

ROBIN HOOD.

NINETY ACRES OF POTATOES

Dear Editor and Boys.—It is fine weather we are having now and the crops are looking good. We have had quite a lot of rain and it makes the engines slip a little.

How do the boys think is the best way to summerfallow and clean the weeds off a field and get a little crop out of it? I think a good way is to put in a crop of potatoes. By cultivating the potatoes you can clean the weeds out at the same time. I know a farmer who put in ninety acres of potatoes and in that way had clean land for next year's crop.

WILD GOOSE.

A FINE PICNIC

Dear Editor.—I thought I would write to your charming club. Yesterday we all went to the picnic on the Milk River at the mouth of Verdigris coulee, all but Aunt Mary and Uncle Mack, who stayed at home to take care of the things. We all had a good time.

There are stone mounds in all kinds of shapes, and there are many names, initials and dates written on the stones. At the picnic there was a baseball game between the Milk River and the two-thirteen, and the two-thirteen beat. There was a bucking contest, a horse race and foot race. We have no school here yet.

I like all kinds of engines.

Alta

LAGOO.

Saddles and bridles, and a variety of bit
Spurs, whips and gloves, a pair of warm mitts.
A few carpenters' tools, a blacksmith's hammer,
Garden implements and a posthole rammer.
A looking-glass that's broke down the middle,
A comb and a hair brush the shape of a fiddle.

A can of white paint, the shank of a ham,
Axle grease, maple syrup and strawberry jam,
A cross-cut saw and a felling axe,
An ancient bill of unpaid school tax.
A razor, a shaving mug, a big bit of soap,
A surveyor's chain, a compass and a rope.

Birds and badgers and grey wolf skins,
A bundle of washers, nuts and split pins.
A washing basin—seldom in use,
A cowboy hat that has seen abuse.
Pots and pans, not particularly clean,
A very poor picture of the king and the queen.

A few catalogues of implements and of seeds,
Bulletins of crops and of obnoxious weeds.

An alarm clock without any bell,
The first morning it rang he sent it to—
Ah! well—it fell.

A pair and a half of heavy gum boots,
A box of onions, a bag full of roots.
A padlock, a file, straw hat and cloth cap.

A potato grater, pinchers and a land-seekers' map.

A parcel of seeds and an old almanack,
A rifle and shotgun hung on a rack.
A clevis that's bent, a neckyoke out of order,

A print of "Dan Patch" without frame or border.

'Midst all is a picture surpassing all other,
In sweetness and kindness—the face of his mother.

However rough the trail in which he may roam,
He finds rest in her smile—it reminds him of home.

A PEEP INTO A HOMESTEADER'S SHACK

By J. S. BROADBENT

Decorating the walls was "Choice Brick-a-Brack."

Much the same, I opine, as in other men's shack—

The Charm of a Gourlay Piano

is that its tone responds to any & every mood of the player.

There is a crispness & delicacy of tone for the daintiest improvisation & yet for the more exacting passages there is a richness and volume such as is usually found only in Grand Pianos of the very highest quality.

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XXX

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The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

(Continued from June 21)

XIII.

JUNE

OLD ROSES WORTH GROWING

June 8. The first rose—only the frail, briery, Harrison's yellow, that came overseas in 1830, and still lingers in old gardens, but a June rose nevertheless.

The garden of the long walk is all aflame with the oriental poppies, and the fall planted Shirleys, as if kindled by them, are carrying the fire line quite down to the sun garden, the deep-red color paling through all shades of scarlet, rose, and pink to blush-edged white. The poppy, though brief of days, is the garden hypnotist. Look steadily at a mass of these glowing flowers blending their multicolors in the full sunlight. At first their brilliancy is blinding; then as the petals undulate on the slender stems, your attention is riveted as if a hundred eyes returned your gaze, and drowsiness steals over you, for each flower bears the spell of the hypnotic pod, whose seeds bring sleep.

* * * * *

"Why does the pine tree moan?" asked the poppy.

"It does not," answered the grass that crept about the pine's roots.

"That is its way of breathing."

"I make oblivion," said the poppy.

"And I love," said the rose.

"Are they not both the same?" asked the tall white pine, stooping to shake the dew from its slender fingers.

* * * * *

In these days the morning scent lies heavy, and even the grass yields it. The mixed grasses of the early meadows are more fragrant than the later. The perfume of the vanilla grass is ravishing, while the stiff, stark timothy seems more like straw. Now among the outdoor sounds, bird music at its height and the babbling notes of the early nestlings, comes a new tone, the voice of the lawn mower. If you listen to it has a various vocabulary and that its moods may be easily interpreted by the human ear.

If the grass is of the right height and condition for the cutting, then is the machine happy, cheerfully talkative, easily garrulous. If, however, the turf is over-long and wet, the accents are thick and choked as if its throat needed clearing. If one wheel is on the narrow border and the other on the walk, there is a rasp of protest and a complaining tone denoting a limping gait; while if the machine is banged heedlessly against tree trunk or porch steps, recoil both mental and physical is suggested by the angry growl and whirr.

All garden tools have speech if the ear is keyed to hear it. The shove-hoe working on the gravel path can voice whether it is seriously searching out weeds or merely shuffling irresponsibly about. And the same tale is told by the common hoe in the cornfields.

The garden history of June would still be in many volumes if there were no roses, but as it is, all else must give place to the head of a family that also yields us strawberry, peach, pear, plum, apple, and many of the most useful shrubs.

The scarlet poppies of early June introduce a color that seems to belong with the flowers of midsummer and appears out of place among the more delicate hues of the early garden, even as the scarlet tulip looks gaudy in contrast with the narcissi and iris, though perhaps for well blended richness the hardy flowers of June will match those of any season. The larkspurs, ranging from white through sky and mazarine blue to a metallic purple; Canterbury bells of a fine porcelain opaqueness, white, lilac, rose and purple; columbines

of every solid color and the white-lined varieties, too, that suggest the fairylike blossoms wrought by skilful glass blowers; lemon-yellow day lilies that make a brave showing against a background of copper beech branches; peonies like great roses, beginning in May, with the crimson Jacqueeminot color; spires of old-world foxglove, four feet tall, swaying above the golden glow of hardy coreopsis; and mats of sweet William, white, pink, crimson, pheasant's eye, and harlequin, that crowd the fringed clove pinks almost out of the border. Then, too, there is a day edition of the yellow evening primrose, and honesty (*lunaria*), the herb of magic, in three tints—white, lavender and purple.

All these flowers are, of course, improved by frequent re-sowing and resetting, and by having ample elbow room, and yet nowhere do they seem so typical, so gracefully lovable, and so wholly what hardy folk should be, as in the bit of the old border that we have not yet disciplined, where the soil is completely hidden by a tangle of poppies, sweet William and foxgloves.

A book of praise might be written to hardy shrubs. June may claim many that in late seasons overflow from May—the newer lilacs (though they are never so satisfactory as the old, that, straggling into the hedges may be gathered by the armful), spireas, snowballs, Carolina alspice and syringas, while Deutzia, hydrangea, and althea carry the shrub flowers well on toward autumn.

Few things are so permanently satisfactory about the home acres as shrubs; and the commuter's wife may find refuge, likewise her table decorations, in them when mischance overtakes more delicate flowers.

"Shrubs are an awful bother to trim, aren't they?" said the Lady of the Italian Garden, yesterday, on making the first call after her summer entry at The Bluffs, and professing astonishment at the number of our pickable flowers.

"We set out a lot two years ago," she continued, "and certainly should have flowers this spring, but you see the fault all lies in the trimming. The landscapist that started us off, said of course the gardener would know which ones had to be trimmed in the spring, and which at midsummer. But it seems he got mixed, and balled the thing up, so the first year there was not so much as a sprig of bloom, and hardly a leaf. "Last fall, when we hired your Chris, as second gardener for the outdoor things, I particularly charged him to find out which was which, and remember it. Instead, to make things sure, he has shaved 'em off all alike, round as cheeses and the twigs as short as my French poodle's hair when he's clipped for summer. Yes, my dear, not a bud left on the rhododendrons, two hundred bushes of them arranged with rocks behind to make a ravine effect on the left side of our lawn by the grand drive. All connected, too, for lighting 'em with electrics. It is simply maddening. Jenks-Smith has just bounced him, and we've got to fill in the ravine with cannae and coleus. The landscapist was up yesterday, fifty dollars every time he comes, and he was shocked, and says the scheme is wholly inconsistent. But what can we do?

"Perhaps your husband would come over some evening and suggest something, not in the way of business—just an informal call, you know—for those poor clipped things look like left-over Christmas greens. How do you manage your pruning now?"

I smiled internally as I thought of Chris, and told her that the old shrubs had largely taken care of themselves, except for a little shortening of straggling branches and cutting out of the

old wood as fresh growth replaced it, and we expected that the new shrubs would do likewise.

Then, too, I said that we do like father's old woman patient over on the charcoal hill. She had only six shrubs, and yet her little dooryard seemed overflowing with bloom. When people stopped to ask how she pruned to get so many blossoms, she answered, "Prune? Pickin' constant and givin' away, is the naturalest sort o' prunin', I reckon."

Of course Mrs. Jenks-Smith did not believe me, however.

"I know very well that you've got some secret about gardening that you won't tell."

"You are partly right," I assented, wearily. "Yes, there is a secret, but I'll tell it to you willingly, and in it also lies the reason why we let Chris go. 'First, be sure what you want, and then do it yourself, or at least see it done.'"

"Is that a rebus?" queried Mrs. Jenks-Smith, wrinkling her brows. "Ah, yes, I understand. But, my dear woman, it's impossible! Me stand out in the sun! Me cut flowers to give away! It would ruin my social position. Then the manicure says that arranging flowers is so bad for the fingers and greens the nails, and that I shouldn't even do that, for I *must* have good hands; I've got so many new rings, you know. Jenks-Smith gives me one every time he makes a coup."

* * * * *

June 10. The fuchsias that I planted two weeks ago in the shady corner between the end of the rose arbors and the bank are doing finely. I wonder why this flower is so neglected. True, the country women often cherish a plant or two on the porch in company with the oleander, night-blooming cactus, and tub of amaryllis. It is also used in filling window boxes, but it has almost wholly departed from the gardens.

Fuchsias when well grown and trained against a wire screen are not only one of the most graceful and decorative outdoor plants, but when gathered on long sprays and arranged either in vases or laid on a white cloth as a table decoration, seem fairly to drape themselves under one's fingers. The plants also are easy to keep from year to year in a light cellar or flower pit, and by cutting them back in spring, they make vigorous and almost vinelike growth. Storm King, Elm City, Surprise, and Mrs. Marshall are among the best, fairly covering themselves with scarlet, magenta, or rose and white flowers.

I gathered the first real bouquet of roses this morning—splendid Jacque-minots, a few clear pink Anne de Diesbachs, and half a dozen moss buds and heavy tinted leaves from a bush that was very old even when father bought the place, and being ungrafted and on its own root has kept perpetual youth by aid of new suckers. It is always best when possible to plant ungrafted roses. Our seasons are so variable that in spite of covering, all but the sturdiest bushes are liable to die down below the graft; flowerless briars spring up undiscovered, so that the untutored may cherish them a whole season.

Of course no other flower can compete with the rose, except perhaps the carnation; that, owing to its qualities of endurance and fragrance, rich, vivid or delicate coloring, is almost an equal. The greenhouse rose and the rose of the American garden are almost two different flowers, however. Of course, in England, with its humidity that always veils even though it does not obscure the sun's intensity, the outdoor conditions are more even and like those of a greenhouse. There the roses even of cottage gardens are perfect, thick-fleshed, and sturdy, while the climate allows Gloire de Dijon and Marechal Neil to festoon second story windows unchecked, in company with white jasmine; and Marie Van Houtte, a tea rose, grows to the size of a great lilac bush.

Those who plant their rose garden with the memory of English roses blending with their dreams must be disappointed, as well as those who read the English garden papers telling of gathering La France buds outdoors in January, and then start out thinking to do likewise by buying the latest offerings of the "Yellow Journal" catalogues.

Of course the new bushes that we

set out last fall will only show the colors and yield a few tardy buds to June, and it takes at least a two-year trial of a bush to prove its hardiness, color, fragrance, and vigor of bloom. But my present hope is in the ones that are proven, and as they shall make a list of them, I shall always be asking for them that are "not named."

Some of the old roses like the wild rose, the nameless petal, and the rose arborescens, are well known and trained, and the rose arboreum, the favorite in the others are well known and have borne the name for years—the old rose itself from the rose bush, faithful, satisfactory, only deep, rich, boughs in winter, and two species of soapsuds berries while in return apronsful, yes, roses.

June 14. As I was putting the garden in order, making ready for the coming, by the time, and there, and were well supported, and the gardeners should come to its height, I heard that seemed to come in the direction of the garden.

I hastened down the garden, having already transplanted the wild plants to the garden, and the trees and bushes nesting birds that I knew to attract unregenerate ones on egg hunts bent, so that Trim had been frequently patrol the place on Saturday and June.

Guided by the voices, I soon came upon a group of perhaps a dozen females standing about a stunted maple, gesticulating wildly. At the moment I appeared, as if obeying a signal, they sank to the ground in unison like a band of conspirators on the stage, and there remained squatting uncomfortably, the grass being deep and soaking wet, while they gazed at the maple.

For a moment I was nonplussed. The women ranged from youngish to middle-aged, the chief conspirator (I judged her to be the chief because she stood up and pointed, though not with a dagger) was perhaps fifty; tall, lean, thin in the legs and hair, but wearing an untrimmed sailor hat, and a very short divided bicycle skirt. She carried a book and an opera glass, while a luncheon box was hung over one shoulder. Then I saw that all the others were equipped in a similar manner. As I went forward to warn them away, I heard the voice of the chief say:

"Ladies, in that tree is the clay-lined nest of a woodthrush. The mother bird is now brooding. In a few moments, when you have observed her patient immobility, I will see whether the nest contains eggs or young birds; if the latter, we may hope to observe the method of feeding and home sanitation practiced by our feathered little sister in the bush."

"Not while Barbara and six dogs are on the premises," I thought. Then the whole thing flashed across my intelligence. The conspirators were doing a Cook's Tour in Birdland! For a moment I expected to see the group arise solemnly, take hands and dance around the chief, singing: "Follow the man from Cook's," then I took action, steady my voice, and using father's special formula for such cases.

"You probably are not aware that you are trespassing, but this is private ground," my voice becoming more emphatic as I saw that the thrush had left the nest, and was summoning assistance by means of her cluck of alarm, which was instantly answered by the nearby robins' "quick, quick," the veery's "whew" from the woods, the catbird's "miou" from the garden, as well as a chorus of others.

(To be continued)

MARKETS

prospects brightened somewhat. Heavy rains were reported in parts of the West. Apples of the world are on the market, while the wheat prairies is not good the old quality that is obtainable until Friday on nearly all America. In addition, when feed slightly, were quiet, declining slightly and strengthening. Cooler weather, evidence in America of the recent dry, hot climate. While it is felt in Canada to indicate that there are have been major changes. The rise in grain. There do indications or decreases so the price, more oats, holds advance for oats. Barley was firm in dealing and little decrease about 62 cents for six prices are a little lower, but the price of oats is very unsteady. Cattle about the mid-month resulted in a slump for cattle for well finished specimens remained fairly good. Try in Ontario, and it is the next few weeks will see higher stock from that quarter and firm at \$7.25.

GRAIN

Markets have been very quiet all the past week. The rain and cooler weather eased the situation where drought was in evidence. According

Jas. Richardson & Sons very conflicting reports are current and the situation is doubtful. Under date of July 13 they say:

There seems to be a persistent effort in the south to develop bad crop news. Some comment about rust in the Northwest came up over the Chicago wire today, and later advices contradicting same. There has been no definite advices of any kind of rust in the Canadian Northwest as yet. Good harvesting news has been received from Russia. 111,000 bushels wheat were delivered into the clearing house today. The demand for the lower grades of cash wheat is not so strong. The oat options were strong early in the session but worked off a little towards the close, and there is very little demand for the lower grades. 92,000 bushels of oats were delivered into the clearing house this date. Barley sentiment is a little weaker, although it holds up strong across the line. Chicago malting closed 75 to 117; Minneapolis, 85 to 105. There was a little trading in cash flax here today around the 200 mark.

AMERICAN CROP REPORT.

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the relative per cent. of crop condition to that of a perfect crop is as follows.

CROP CONDITION, JULY 1.

CROP	1911	1910	Ten-yr. Av.	June 1, 1911
Winter wheat	76.8	81.5	81.4	80.4
Spring wheat	73.8	61.6	87.8	94.6
All wheat	75.6	73.5	84.4	86.1
Corn	80.1	85.4	84.7	...
Oats	68.8	82.2	86.3	85.7
Barley	72.1	73.7	87.9	90.2
Rye	85.0	87.5	90.8	88.6
Potatoes	76.0	86.3	90.4	...
Flax	80.9	65.0	87.8	...
Hay	64.9	80.2	85.7	76.8

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
No. 2 Nor.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
No. 3 Nor.	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
No. 4.	85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	85	84	...
No. 5.	81	81	80	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
No. 6.	75	75	75	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Feed	62	62	62	61	60	...
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	...

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—						
July	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax—						
July	199	201	175	199	202	205
October	185	186	185	185	180	184

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

Chicago—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{5}{8}$	86
September	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{5}{8}$	87 $\frac{5}{8}$
December	93	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$
Minneapolis—						
July	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$
September	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$
December	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York—						
July	93 $\frac{7}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	98	98	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duluth—						
July	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$

DULUTH FLAX

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	208	208	205	206	206	205
September	205	207	206	206	205	205
December	197	197	199	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	197	197

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Manitoba No. 1 Nor	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Exhausted			
Manitoba No. 2 Nor	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba No. 3 Nor			Exhausted			
July	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
October	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	97 $\frac{5}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$

The estimated yields for 1911 are obtained by applying to the average yields (5 year average) the ratio of the July 1 conditions to the average conditions on July 1, for the past five years. The following table gives the approximate yields:

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		
	1911 Indicated by condition	1910 Final	1906- 1910 Average
Winter wheat Bus.	14.6	15.8	15.5
Spring wheat	11.8	11.7	13.5
All wheat	13.5	14.1	14.7
Corn	25.5	27.4	27.1
Oats	23.2	31.9	28.4
Barley	20.9	22.4	24.8
Rye	15.5	16.3	16.4
Potatoes	81.7	94.4	96.9
Flax	8.6	4.8	*9.9
Hay	tons 1.08	1.33	1.41

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES			
No. Hogs—	Ave. Weight	Price.	
399 Hogs	226	\$7.25	
157 Hogs	218	7.15	
22 Hogs	292	7.00	
3 Hogs	317	6.50	
8 Hogs	450	6.25	
1 Hogs	400	6.00	
2 Hogs	500	5.00	

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Wheat—	This year.	Last year.	
1 hard	3,367.10	22,510.30	
1 Nor.	899,215.40	1,001,756.20	
2 "	1,385,738.30	831,113.10	
3 "	838,211.30	383,869.40	
No. 4.	264,048.40	163,957.00	
No. 5.	108,303.00	61,079.50	
Others...	538,904.20	521,277.50	
Last week	4,037,788.50	2,985,564.20	
Previous week	3,864,206.50	2,903,788.20	
Increase...	173,582.10	81,776.10	
Shipments his year.	....	857,304	
Shipments last year	....	486,422	
Oats....	3,560,009	3,086,952	
Barley....	207,448	344,557	
Flax....	124,524	68,482	
SHIPMENTS			
Oats....	....	517,053	

Field Notes

The Show at Winnipeg

Winnipeg's twenty-first annual industrial exhibition got into full swing the three last days of last week. The huge grandstand that was burned to the ground but six days previous had been replaced by a better one, though roofless, in that time. By Saturday night the stalls and pens were filled with livestock and judging had been done in dairy products and poultry, as well as in most of the fine arts departments.

Everything considered it is one of the best exhibitions yet held in the big prairie city. Every farmer who has a love for live stock has his fancy met. The motor contest is bigger than ever, while the entire south side of the grounds from the main drive to the fence is filled with engines and other machinery of interest to the prairie farmer. The automobile show has justified its existence as part of the exhibition. Almost all the leading firms are represented and crowds spend part of their time examining the several dozens of different machines. The horse races, too, have been good. Big stakes are up and in most of last week's races there were close finishes.

But chief of all as a real attraction that sets the people talking is the "birdman," F. Coffyn. He has been more successful than was Ely last year. This can be explained largely by the fact that he has a superior machine. He also has struck more favorable weather for flying. The ease with which he rises and soars, and, after a few minutes, alights again shows he has perfect control of the machine. Nevertheless he has cramped quarters in which to settle on mother earth and a treacherous wind easily could cause trouble.

During the week the live stock classes will be judged, beginning on Monday morning at 10:00 a.m. with the swine, and in the afternoon with sheep and light horses. Heavy horses and cattle classes are judged on Tuesday and Wednesday. Full particulars will be given next week.

Following are the men who place the ribbons : Sheep and swine, R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, Ont.; dairy cattle, A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont.; beef cattle : Shorthorns, Chas. Bellows, of Maryville, Mon., and other beef breeds, Leslie Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn.; horses: Clydesdales and Shires, C. F. Curtis, of Ames, Iowa; Percherons, Belgians and Suffolks, W. J. Rutherford, of Saskatoon; heavy harness and saddle, Dr. F. S. Greaside, of Guelph, Ont., and roadsters, Dr. G. A. Routledge, of Lambeth, Ont.

Most of the exhibitors were referred

to in last week's issue. There are few to add to the list. Andrew Graham has arrived with some of his fine Clydesdales. In the cattle classes the herd of B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, Ont., will make things interesting for the Jersey men. W. J. McComb, of Beresford, again has out his Red Polled herd.

At the poultry yards the largest exhibit on record for Winnipeg is to be seen. W. Martin, secretary of the Winnipeg Poultry Association and superintendent of the poultry department at the show, says that this year surpasses all former exhibitions, both in quality and quantity. There are upwards of 300 more exhibits this year than last. Several carloads of poultry from the United States form a feature worthy of note.

The laying competition is an interesting feature, and should prove valuable as a guide to prospective poultrymen in choosing a utility breed. The competition opened July 6, with eight pens of layers in the contest. These are composed of six hens to each pen. The breeds represented are Black Leghorns, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. This is the first contest of its nature held in Western Canada. The purpose is to show the profits from fowl as egg producers, to know if they pay for the feed they eat. Strict account is kept of all feed consumed by each pen, and a record kept of the eggs laid, both of number and weight. The results will be scored and prizes awarded the closing day of the exhibition.

Judging commenced on Saturday morning, when A. Driversdrt, of Buffalo and George Wood, of Winnipeg, found a heavy task before them.

Among those winning prizes are J. H. Warrington, E. G. Roberts, F. W. Neisman, W. A. Hoyt, A. E. Shether, R. Miller, J. W. Higginbotham, F. Sparks, F. J. Shipland, W. R. Pickard, Kennedy & Irwin, H. A. Gilrain, H. Smyth, A. H. Pearson, W. J. Cooper and W. J. Currie. Particulars will be given next week.

The brake test part of the motor competition has been completed, and now the 31 engines are called upon to show what they can do at plowing virgin prairie. An illustrated write-up of this big contest will appear as soon as details of the score can be secured.

JUDGES AT REGINA

Following are the livestock judges for the Dominion Exposition, to be held at Regina, July 31 to August 12 :

Clydesdales—Albert Ness, Howick,

Que.; John A. Boag, Queensville, Ont. and Bryce Wright, DeWinton, Alta.

Percherons—Prof. W. H. Peters, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Shires, grade, heavy draft and agricultural horses—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

Heavy draft specials—Dean W. J. Rutherford, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Light horses, breeding classes—John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

Harness classes—W. J. Black, principal Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.; W. J. Stark, Toronto, Ont., and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Ponies, breeding classes—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Saddle horses and hunters—E. A. Craddock, Stonehenge, Sask.

Shorthorns—H. Smith, Exeter, Ontario; A. E. Meyer, Guelph, Ontario, and W. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

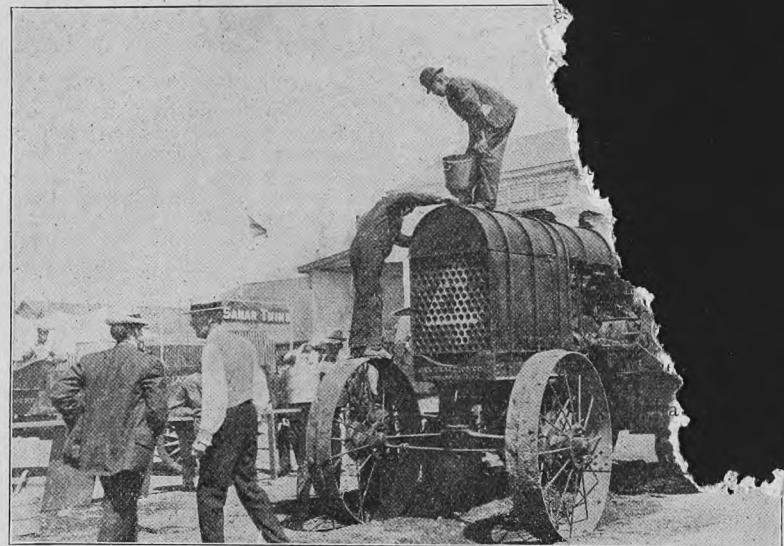
Other beef breeds—Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

tendency of fairs and institutes, the post left open by Mr. Craig's appointment. To fill Mr. Lewis' place, Angus McKenna has been brought from Essex, Ont.

The new weed inspector is a rough agriculturist. In graduated from Ontario College. Since then charge of the provincial high school experiments has done much to assist the farmers of the peninsula of Ontario. It can be detected in Albermarle, Ont.

At the Provincial Exhibition held July 10, 1910, it was shown that not all that could be done for the directorate are due to the success of the exhibition. The banner year of the Agricultural and Arts Association opening day was remarkable, both in evidence of the



Getting the Engine Ready for the Brake Test at the Winnipeg Competition

Hoists and Red Polled—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont.

Sheep, long wool—Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Sheep, short and medium—John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

Swine—C. M. MacRae, Ottawa, Ont.

NEW OFFICIALS IN ALBERTA

Following the selection of H. A. Craig as superintendent of demonstration farms in Alberta, come other appointments. C. E. Lewis, who has been weed inspector for a couple of seasons, has been promoted to the superin-

dark clouds and occasional showers keeping numbers from turning out. Wednesday was the best day of all, but even then it was showery enough to make it disagreeable. However, in the place of all these adverse conditions, the fair was lively and instructive, under the management of H. G. Coleman.

The exhibits of heavy horses were good. Five Clydesdale stallions faced the judge, Alex. McKirdy, of Napinka. For first place, John Graham, of Carberry, got the red ribbon with his four-year-old horse, Mascaline. Second honors went to Carruth & Brown, on Colonel. Graham won third, with Grecian. For stallion, two years old, John Wishart was first and Jas. McCarthy, second. In the year-old stallion class first prize went to J. Wishart, and second to J. Brydon. For best Canadian-bred stallion, any age, the diploma went to Carruth & Brown. For best three-year-old filly J. Brydon won first; T. Wallace, second, and J. Jardine, third. Carruth & Brown won first for the year-old filly, and J. Jardine, second. J. McCarthy won for year-old filly. In the foal class, out of the exhibits in the ring the top places were taken by T. Lawrie, John Wishart and Carruth & Brown. For brood mare, T. Lawrie won first; J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield, second, and J. Brydon, third. Sweepstakes for Clydesdale female, any age, went to John Graham. For mare and two of her get the red went to Carruth & Brown, and the blue to J. Wishart.

In the Shire class only three animals entered the ring. J. H. Stout, of Westbourne, won first, and the Burnside Shire Horse Syndicate, second. John Graham won for best Shire mare any age.

The Percheron classes were not keenly contested, except in the aged stallion class. J. H. Stout, of Westbourne, won first and third, and W. E. and R. C. Upper, of North Portal, Sask., second. The other classes of Percherons were filled by Upper Bros.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

THE choice Wheat used in the milling of Robin Hood Flour makes it the most nutritious food in the world—and a sack of Robin Hood Flour will make more loaves than any other brand on the market.

Robin Hood Flour is sold on a money-back guarantee basis — a written guarantee in every sack.

ROBIN HOOD AND THE KNIGHT

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR—MADE IN MOOSE JAW

SELECTED HARD SPRING WHEAT
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR
SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS LTD.
MOOSE JAW, SASK.
98 LBS.
ROBIN HOOD

The champion sweepstakes, for best allion, any age or breed, went to John Graham, on Mascarille.

In the heavy harness classes, Upper Bros. won first and second, and John Ward, third, for heavy draft team. Several teams, first prize went to Upper Bros., and Harry Upper Bros. won John Wishart's eighth and feature Percheron team tandem. The stock of Manitoba, Mani- aged the

Graysville. F. W. Brown, exhibited a year old Holstein bull. There were a number of exhibits in grade dairy cattle, principally by T. Webb, of Portage. W. W. Champion, of Reaburn, was judge.

SWINE AND SHEEP.

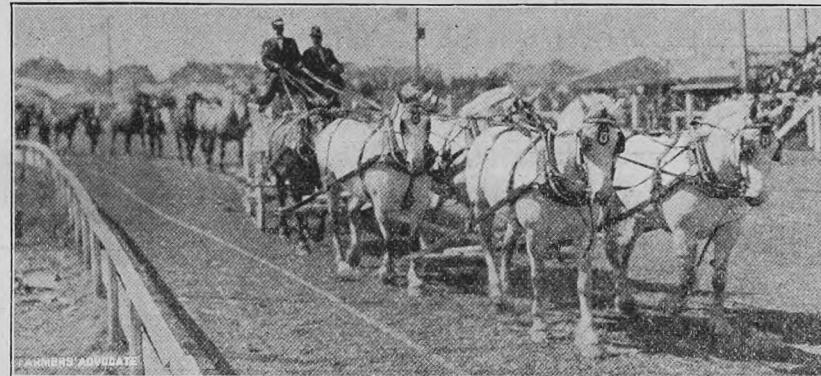
In Yorkshire, J. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., was the only exhibitor. Frank Orchard filled the classes of Tamworths. T. A. Cox, of Brantford, Ont., won all the prizes in the Berkshire classes. For pens of bacon hogs first and second went to Brethour's Yorkshires, and third to Cox.

The sheep classes were well filled.

of birds. H. W. Ball and F. Wankling, of Brandon, were also in the contest. In addition to the above among the numerous local men were H. E. Cole- man, J. H. Lawrence, John Kitson, F. L. Willis, J. Cummings, McCulloch Bros., J. Simmons, J. Duncan and C. E. Ward.

In the hall the display was attractive, the large hall being overcrowded with the works of art, cooking, dairy, etc. Credit is due those in charge of the big show, for truly the sightseers had no time to idle away. Good attractions were provided in front of the grandstand, in addition to the racing events.

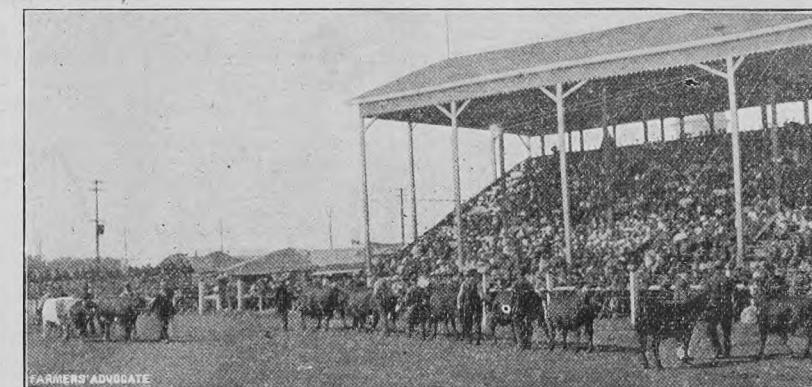
At Calgary Industrial Exhibition



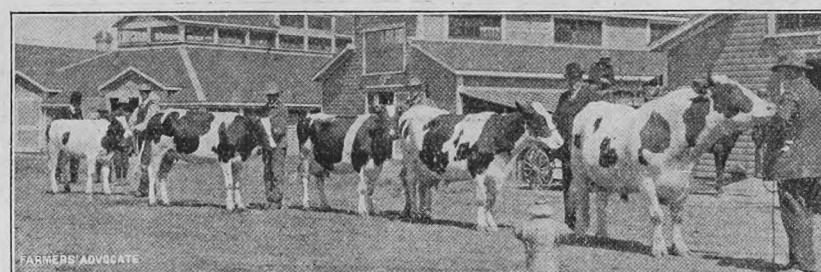
A. Fleming, With the Champion Six Horse Percheron Team, Owned by George Lane, of the Bar U Ranch, before the Grandstand in the Stock Parade



Percherons Coming in Front of the Grandstand in the Parade



A Portion of the Packed Grandstand Watching the Stock Parade. J. D. McGregor's Aberdeen-Angus Herd in Front



First Prize Holstein Herd, Owned by Thos. Laycock & Son

T. A. Cox exhibited some 80 head of Leicester and Shropshires, having no competition. In the Cotswold classes, first prize for ram went to Geo. Allen, of Brantford, and second to Frank Orchard. All the classes in this breed were contested by these two breeders.

In the poultry pens the exhibits were too numerous to mention more than the names of some of the exhibitors. From a distance were: F. W. Niesman, of Freeport, Ill., who brought with him some 260 birds; E. G. Roberts, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., showing in nearly all classes; and W. A. Hoyt, of White-water, Wis., also having a large number

THE NEW IMPROVED
DE LAVAL
Cream
Separator

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN
PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION
EVERLASTING IN DAILY USE
CATALOG FREE. AGENTS EVERYWHERE

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
WINNIPEG

Showed their appreciation by crowding the gates for the three days.

The liberal prizes offered brought out outside as well as local stock in several of the livestock classes, which in many cases were close. In Clydesdales the money was pretty well divided, J. W. Miller, North Battleford, getting first in aged stallions; Hepburn Bros., first in two-year-old stallions, and the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, first in the mare classes. The money in Percheron classes, with the exception of second in aged stallions to the Meto Horse Association, and to A. Champagne in the aged mares, E. Christie and the Prairie Stock Farm of South Battleford divided the money. Agricultural and heavy draft horses were good, while light horses, although not out in large numbers, were particularly fine.

Cattle were out in fair numbers, but only in Shorthorns was there any competition. W. E. Sutherland got away with most of the first prizes in this class, although J. Caswell, of Saskatoon, was able to land first in aged bull and bull calf classes, as well as the championship. R. F. Harman had out the only herd of Red Polls. J. Caswell had the only Jerseys, and W. Brock all the Ayrshires.

Dairy, vegetable, grain and art classes were well filled, and the quality was excellent. The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture demonstration tent, in charge of Prof. Willing and Miss L. K. Beynon, was the feature outside of the exhibits and was very popular. Nearly every farmer, in fact nearly every one from the farm, took advantage of the lectures on weeds by Prof. Willing and Women's Clubs by Miss Beynon.

North Battleford fair must now be recognized as one of the leading fairs of Saskatchewan, and next year, when still more new and enlarged buildings will have been constructed for the accommodation, it will doubtless firmly establish itself in this class.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Sir Eldon Gorst, British agent and consul-general in Egypt, is dead. He succeeded Lord Cromer in the office in 1907.

* * *
The United States senate defeated without roll call the Bailey free list amendment to the reciprocity bill.

* * *
A five million dollar bread trust has been incorporated in Canada, under the name of the Canada Bread Co., Limited. Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg are the first points of establishment.

* * *
A royal commission, appointed ten years ago to determine the relation between bovine and human tuberculosis, finds that there is not sufficient evidence to prove that they are identical, but that mammals and man can be reciprocally infected. The Koch theory of 1901 held that the two were radically different.

* * *
After a lowered temperature for a day or two, the eastern half of North America is stricken by heat again. A man, who came up to Ontario from South Carolina to escape a southern summer, died of the heat at Montreal.

* * *
A Toronto man was given the record fine for placing an illegal bet by Magistrate Kingsford, when he fined him \$900 and costs, totalling \$1,042.

* * *
The King and Queen have visited Ireland since the coronation, and have

DAIRY CATTLE.

In the senior classes the prizes were contested by R. W. Caswell, of Sask., and J. G. Barron, of Manitoba. T. Wallace, also exhibited in some classes. Octo Eclipse, won first honours. Barron's two-year-old bull, Kier Emblem, won first in his class. In the year old bull class Caswell won first, with Marshall's Heir, second, and third going to Barron. For bull calf Barron won first and second. The championship for best bull, any age, went to Caswell on Kier Emblem. The aged female class was keenly contested, there being eight cows of good type and quality in the ring. First honors went to Barron, on Baroness 3rd; second, to Caswell, and third and fourth to Barron. Caswell won first; Barron, second, and Caswell third, for two year old females. The year old class was also a strong one, there being seven females in the ring. Caswell's big roan heifer won first place, Barron was second and Caswell third. For heifer calves, one year, Barron won first, Caswell second, and Barron third. In the heifer calf class the prizes went to Barron first, Caswell, second, and Barron, third.

Great interest was taken in the placing of the senior herd. Four herds stood in the ring, and all of them were strong, being composed principally of first prize winners. The awards went to Caswell, Barron and Caswell, in order. Barron won for Junior herd, bred and owned by exhibitor. The championship for best female, any age, went to Caswell.

In the aged Hereford class for bulls T. H. Gray, of Austin, won with Domineer. For the first time Happy Christmas, exhibited this year by J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield, took second place. The judge's reason for turning him down was his inability to show in bloom. Old stock must sooner or later give way to younger stock in good bloom. For senior cow Chapman won first, Gray getting second and third. The prizes in other classes were divided between these two exhibitors.

There was no contest in other breeds of beef cattle. James Bray, of Portage, exhibited twenty head of Galloways. J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, exhibited eight head of Aberdeen Angus. W. J. McComb, of Beresford, had twelve head of his dual purpose cattle, the Red Polled. S. Benson, of Neepawa, placed the awards.

DAIRY CATTLE.

In Jersey classes the only exhibits were two bulls, by Frank Orchard, of

NORTH BATTLEFORD EXHIBITION

North Battleford opened the exhibition season in Saskatchewan on June 26, when the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association began their three days' fair on the new grounds of that town. The exhibits, both industrial and livestock, fully justified the new quarters, the erection of enlarged buildings and the lengthening of the show from one to three days. The citizens of the town and outside visitors

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Baxter-Reed Ranching Co. Ltd., of Olds, Alberta, announce the dispe

SALE OF

60 HEAD REGISTERED HACK

by auction at **Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, Wednesday, August**

The lots include brood mares, fillies, stallions and geldings and many
nners at the principal Western Shows and Exhibitions. Parties interest
write for catalogue.

been received in the most friendly way. inspector, others as many as nine. Trouble was feared when the King A few councils have appointed one or went to open a play center in the poor- more inspectors, but have no intention est and roughest district of Dublin, that they shall do any work or of sup- but the police force was unnecessary porting them with funds. Others have appropriated as much as \$600 for weed control work.

* * *

Frank Coffyn, aviator, is making successful trips through the air from Winnipeg, Exhibition grounds. The machine is under perfect control, and goes at a high rate of speed.

* * *

With 300 people on board, an excursion train from Edmonton to Red Deer ran off the track at Ponoka, Alta. No one was killed, but over a score were injured, and these were taken to the hospital at Wetaskiwin.

* * *

The forest fires of last year in New Ontario have sunk into insignificance in many respects compared with the calamity that has overtaken that part of the country during the last week. The towns of Cochrane, South Porcupine, Dome East and West Dome, Pottsville and Kelso are almost completely wiped off the map. A strip of country nearly ten miles wide, and it is estimated a hundred miles long, is burned black northeast from Porcupine Lake. The known dead have reached the number of 122, and it is feared that 500 will not be too great to place the total list of fatalities. Twenty thousand people are homeless and without supplies, and already government and private aid is being rushed to the sufferers. Many refugees are being cared for at North Bay.

ASSISTING IN WEED FIGHT

The weeds and game branch of the department of agriculture in Saskatchewan announce that there is a most gratifying increase of interest upon the part of municipal officials in the work of noxious weeds control. Under section 201 of the Rural Municipality Act, and section 46 of the Local Improvement Act, it is made the duty of councils to appoint weed inspectors for the enforcement of the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act within their municipality or district. Last year not more than 6 councils out of every 10 complied with that provision. This year all but 26 of the 251 councils, or nearly 9 out of every 10, have complied. Some councils have appointed only one have

STOCK GOSSIP

E. Pootmans & Sons, Regina, Sask., breeders and importers of Belgians, have received from the Belgian Horse Breeders' Association, Belgium, a handsome silver cup for prizes won in the Dominion and work done for the Belgian breed of horses.

EIGHT PERCHERONS FOR SALE

A nice lot of Percheron stallions, personally selected by Edwin Christie, of Saskatoon, are offered in an advertisement in this issue. These horses are the kind the West needs. Horsemen

imported to Canada, and they have won top prizes in show rings since landing.

Mr. Christie offers easy terms to responsible buyers. He will take farm land in part payment. Until July 26 the animals will be at Saskatoon, and those not sold by that time will be taken to the exhibition at Regina. Write Mr. Christie for particulars, and tell him you saw his notice in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

JERSEYS FOR DEMONSTRATION FARM

Recently while in Ontario Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, bought a herd of Jerseys from B. H. Bull & Sons. They have been placed on the provincial demonstration farm at Medicine Hat. Within a year purebreds also will be placed on the other demonstration farms.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

Jas Burnett, of Napinka, Man., has imported four Clydesdale fillies and two colts from Scotland. This shipment includes a two-year-old filly by Ruby Pride, first prize winner at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show; a three-year-old filly by Memento, and two two-year-old fillies by Silver Plate. One of the yearling colts is sired by Baron Beaulieu and the other by Scottish Crest.

McKirdy Bros., also of Napinka, have purchased five fillies and one yearling colt from Messrs. Montgomery, Scotland. Of these three three-year-old fillies, the get of Sir Oliver, two-year-old filly by Woodburn, and another by Baron Solway. The colt is sired by Gartley Bonus, dam by Baron o' Buchlyvie. This good young stock should be a valuable addition to breeding stock of Manitoba.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be clearly stated and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

CASE TO BE DIAGNOSED—RUPURED PIG

1. Gelding, five years old, had distemper last summer. To all appearances he recovered, though never got very fat. Several times this spring mucous has come from his nostrils in clots, but I have seen none for the last four weeks. Two weeks ago he worked on the plow, and seemed quite well. Twelve days ago he was out nearly all day in a heavy rain. At night he seemed to find difficulty in breathing while eating his oats. The next day I put him on the plow and he started to "roar." After doing

Canadian
REDUC

CANADIAN EXHIBI

WINNIPE
July 12-22

From all Stations in C
on the

Canadian Northern Railway

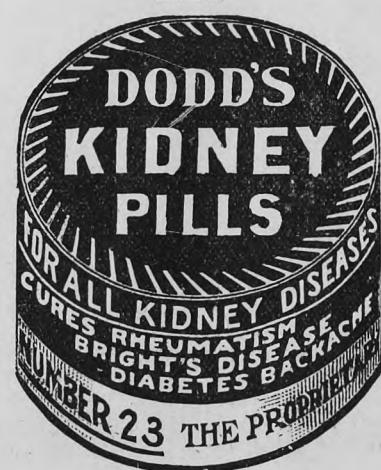
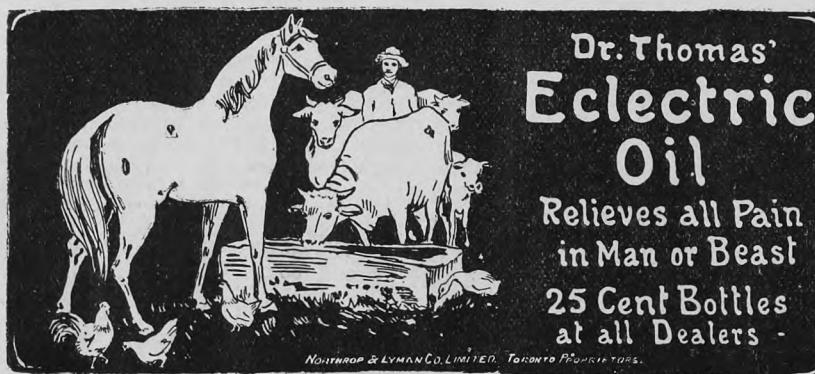
TICKETS ON SALE JULY 10 TO 21
RETURN LIMIT—JULY 25, 1911

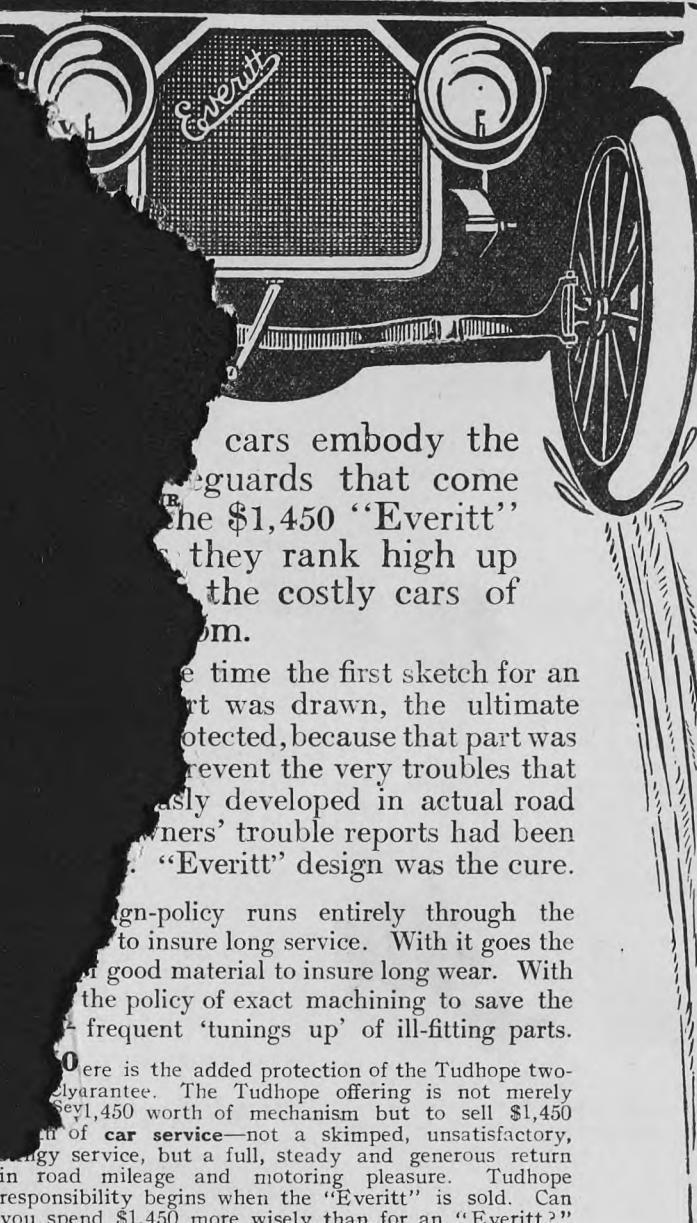
Full information from Local Agent or
Write

OSBORNE SCOTT R. CREELMAN
Assist. Gen. Pass. Agent Gen. Pass. Agent.

two rounds he suddenly dropped, so I took him back to the stable. The only symptom of ill health is a swelling underneath and at the side of the jaws, extending upwards towards his ears. The nostrils also seem thickened. He apparently breathes all right now. This swelling started on the right underjaw, but is now even all over. There seems to be no head forming between the sides of the lower jaw. This swelling varies considerably at times. It appears worst in the early morning and late night, but usually decreases at noon. The horse urinates and defacates all right; though, when urinating, he hunches his back very much—like a cow—and has done so for six weeks or more.

2. Ruptured boar pig, nine weeks old, apparently is growing just as well as the others. Could I sew up the rupture to prevent bowels hanging out so





cars embody the
regards that come
the \$1,450 "Everitt"
they rank high up
the costly cars of
tom.

At the time the first sketch for an
Everitt was drawn, the ultimate
protection, because that part was
designed to prevent the very troubles that
nearly developed in actual road
owners' trouble reports had been
met. "Everitt" design was the cure.

Design-policy runs entirely through the
car to insure long service. With it goes the
good material to insure long wear. With
the policy of exact machining to save the
frequent 'tunings up' of ill-fitting parts.

Here is the added protection of Tudhope two-
year guarantee. The Tudhope offering is not merely
\$1,450 worth of mechanism but to sell \$1,450
worth of car service—not a skimped, unsatisfactory
service, but a full, steady and generous return
in road mileage and motoring pleasure. Tudhope
responsibility begins when the "Everitt" is sold. Can
you spend \$1,450 more wisely than for an "Everitt?"

Catalogue on request.

Demonstration arranged.

TUDHOPE MOTOR CO. Limited

ORILLIA, ONTARIO

Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg 25 Lethbridge

Oak Bay

Saskatoon

Regina

FALL WHEAT — FALL RYE

Each year finds an increasing demand for Fall or Winter Seed of both wheat and rye. We have very choice stocks of the following which we can supply at Brandon or Calgary.

FALL WHEAT (Alberta or Turkey Red), f. o. b. Brandon, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.70 per bushel; 10 bushels or more, \$1.65 per bushel. Ex. warehouse, Calgary, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel; 10 bushels or more, per bushel, \$1.45.

FALL RYE, f. o. b. Brandon, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.55 per bushel; 10 bushels or more, \$1.50 per bushel. Ex. warehouse, Calgary, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.75 per bushel; 10 bushels or more, \$1.65 per bushel. Cotton bags, 25c. each.

BRANDON, MAN. **A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD.** **CALGARY, ALTA.**

TERMS: Cash with order.

Eliminate disappointment by ordering early.

much? I have not castrated him. Would it be advisable to do so?—A.B.D.

Ans.—1. We advise you to have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon. His disease cannot be diagnosed without a proper and careful examination.

2. The pig could be castrated and the hernia reduced, but the operation should be done by some person having had previous experience. In sewing the hernial sac so as to prevent the protrusion of the bowel, great care must be exercised, or the needle will penetrate the bowel and cause the death of the pig. The usual procedure as practiced by the handy man on a farm, is: First catch the pig and place him on his back with his hindquarters well raised, so as to allow the hernial mass to slip back into the abdominal cavity. The testicle is now located, and an incision made onto it through the skin and other coverings. When exposed it is grasped with the fingers and gently pulled through the wound from the scrotum. The testicle is removed

by slowly scraping the cord through with a rather dull knife. The assistant continues to hold the pig well up by the hind legs, while the operator proceeds to sew up the wound with sterilized strong linen thread; sterilized by boiling for fifteen minutes. The bowels are kept back out of the way of the needle and the stitches, which include the skin and underlying structures, are put a half inch apart and securely tied. The pig is then put into a small enclosure for a few days and supplied with clean bedding, and kept clean. The operator's hands and knife must be clean. The pig's skin at the seat of operation must be scrubbed with soap and water, and disinfected with carbolic or creolin solution (5% strength) before the operation is commenced.

IMMOBILITY IN STALLION

Stallion, aged thirteen years, in fine condition, seems weak on his hind legs. When he backs up he groans and falls down when the strain comes on his hind legs. I have been rubbing him

on the inside of hock joints with liniments. Do you think this is rheumatism in his legs?—J. T.

Ans.—It appears to us that your horse is suffering from a disease of the nervous system, called "immobility." The lesion may be situated in the brain, or in the spinal cord. One of the prominent features of this disorder is the difficulty of backing. In some cases he will back a few steps, and then prove unable to go back further. He may then drop his hindquarters on the ground, or even perform a backward somersault. The nervous irritability is enhanced by excitement. The symptoms are always worse during hot, damp weather, or when the animal is exposed to the full glare of the sun. Mild cases may be worked during the winter, but become useless during the summer. After a period of rest, nothing amiss may be noticed, while after a period of work in the sunshine the symptoms become well marked and the difficulty of backing pronounced. In animals that are very fat, or well fed, the condition is aggravated, while spare, laxative diet, laxatives, rest and bleeding relieves. The condition may be complicated in many ways, but is essentially incurable. Iodide of potash in one-dram doses, dissolved in two quarts of drinking water, morning and evening, and one dram doses of nux vomica, mixed with damp feed three times a day, may be tried for a few weeks and the results noted.

MARE VERY THIN

Mare which foaled this year has a foal quite lively and fat, but the mare is very thin. She foaled on the eleventh of May, and about a week after she began to look poorly. She has not worked for three weeks now. Her temperature is up to 103 and 104. She also shows signs of worms.—S. J. B.

Ans.—Many mares become thin in flesh and remain so while suckling a colt, regaining their usual condition when the colt is weaned. In this case however, there is a persistent high temperature, which would indicate that there is a very serious disturbance of the whole system from some cause other than the suckling of the colt. We suspect the cause to be "sepsis," infectious material which has contaminated the blood stream from the womb, at or soon after foaling. As you do not refer to any discharge from the genital passage we assume there is none. The case must be treated with tonic medicine and good food. The colt must be weaned as early as possible. Give the following medicine, dissolved in a pint of cold water, as a drench three times a day: Quinine, one dram; tincture of iron, half an ounce (dissolve the quinine in the tincture of iron); tincture of gentian, half an ounce. If she has worms this medicine will hasten their expulsion.

INDIGESTION

What should I do for a mare troubled with indigestion. It seems to be getting worse lately. Her milk doesn't seem to hurt the colt any.—H. W. C.

Ans.—You do not give us any symptoms or data whereby we may be guided in making a diagnosis of your case, further than the mare has indigestion and that she is very sick. Consequently we presume the case is one of acute indigestion, causing colic, or periodic attacks of colic. If the mare is sick when you receive this answer give her the following medicine: Raw linseed oil, from 1 to 1½ pints (dose according to size and weight of the mare); oil of turpentine, 2 ounces. If she is evincing pain add half ounce of Fluid Extract of Cannabis Indica. Shake well and administer at one dose as a drench. If the pain continues repeat the medicine in two hours, but take a half pint of oil only for the second dose. Feed her bran mashes only until the oil commences to operate. Then give half her usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the amount until full allowance is reached in a few days. Do not overfeed, especially hay. She should have hay only twice a day until her condition improves.

Also have her teeth examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon. If you do not require her to work, she would be benighted if turned on pasture for a few weeks.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

GENERAL GORDON

Was General Gordon of Scotch or of Irish descent?—P. M.

Ans.—General Charles Gordon was born in Woolwich, Eng., but is of Scotch descent. He is descended from the Huntley family.

RUNAWAY SON SELLS MARES

A son eighteen years old leaves home and stays away about five weeks. He had two young mares his father had given him. While son was away he and another man went to father's ranch during his absence and took away the two mares and sold them for less than half their worth. Can the father get the mares back and how should he proceed? Can he prosecute the man who helped the son to take them away? The son now is at home as before.—H. A.

Ans.—If the mares in question were the property of the son, as it would appear from this letter, he had the right to take them and dispose of them. The father would have no right to take them back, whatever the son's rights might be. He cannot prosecute the man who helped the son to take them away, provided they belonged to the son, as he would have the right to take them away.

WILD OAT QUERIES

1. Will frosts in winter kill wild oats that are left in the land.

2. Would it be advisable to plow down a crop of spring wheat which is mixed with wild oats, when it is about a foot high, for a manure?

3. Will it injure wheat plants to graze them off with stock, in the spring of the year?

A BEGINNER.

Ans.—1. Winter frosts will not kill wild oats, unless they had germinated the previous season. Frost will not destroy the germinating power of thoroughly matured grains unless they have been very moist before frost came. Get the wild oats to germinate in the fall. Then the frost will finish them.

2. We would advise plowing down a piece of wheat badly infested with wild oats, as a green manure. Of course, you must be guided by circumstances, but in all cases do not let wild oats, or any other noxious weed, produce seed. In fact, wild oats should be turned under before they are headed out.

3. It is usually very destructive to the spring wheat plant to allow stock to pasture it in the spring. After pasturing it may come on and grow to a good crop, but the stock destroy considerable by pulling it up, and trampling it with their feet, to say nothing of the damage done by biting off the young plants. It is very poor policy to let stock on a wheat field.

WAGES FOR SON

Can I demand wages from my father from my eighteenth year? I am now twenty-five, and he has promised me for years either to give me my wages or start me up in life. I have now told him I want to start for myself, and he has given me to understand that I need not expect anything from him. Some time ago he needed a housekeeper, and advised me to get married, so now I have a family to support. He has led me to believe all kinds of things what he would do for me. Can I sue for wages?—ALBERTA READER.

Ans.—You can recover from your father reasonable wages for the time you have been working for him, which is covered by his agreement to pay wages unless he carries out the other agreement to start you up in life.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply F. R. F. Bischoe, Courtenay, B. C.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B.C.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 25 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

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FOR SALE—First-class farm, eight hundred acres, two hundred cultivated; six miles fencing; good brick house; frame stables, granary and shed. Five miles from Moosomin. Price, \$20.00 per acre. Also fifty head of Hereford cattle, registered. Apply John H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

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W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

D. SMITH, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man., breeder of choice Jersey cattle.

S. BENSON, Woodmere Farm, Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine.

H. PERCY JAQUES, Northern Star Ranch, Ingletor P.O., Alta., breeder and importer of Suffolk horses and sheep.

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A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires.

IRRIGATION QUERY

I wish to irrigate my land. One corner of the half-section is in the Valley of the Saskatchewan river, the other quarter being up on the bench about 200 feet high. It is a medium light soil. Would it be possible to pump the water, using a gasoline engine, and pipe it with say a two-inch pipe up to the bench land a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and then dig trenches?

Will you give me your opinion through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, stating what horse-power engine I should need, and the water, using a gasoline engine, and pipe it with say a two-inch pipe up to the bench land a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and then dig trenches.

Will you give me your opinion through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, stating what horse-power engine I should need, and approximate cost of engine pump and pipe?—A. J., Medicine Hat.

Ans.—When considering a pumping proposition for irrigation the question of the lift is the important factor, for it takes just twice as much power to lift water, say twenty feet, as it does ten feet, which means that if the same quantity of water is to be delivered, twice as large a power plant is required. Speaking roughly, it is questionable whether it would pay to pump water higher than forty feet for the irrigation of the ordinary crops that may be raised in the vicinity of Medicine Hat.

For the irrigation of alfalfa, or any crop that requires flood irrigation, it is necessary to have a large enough pipe to deliver not less than two cubic feet per second of water. If a smaller pump is used it would be necessary to have some kind of storage facilities, preferably a small reservoir, at the highest point on the land to be irrigated. This may be filled by the pump, and then when the land is to be irrigated, it is possible to get as large a stream of water as is desired, direct from the reservoir. It is difficult to suggest the expense connected with such a project, but the cost certainly would come high.

W. H. FAIRFIELD,
Supt. Exp. Farm, Lethbridge.

CALL AND SEE US.

While you are in Winnipeg for the big exhibition, July 12 to 22, do not fail to call on the representatives of "The Farmer's Advocate" at their grounds. Make time to call on us. Also see how we stand each week on Prince Albert, north corner, stand also, at our

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over.

While not claiming that all my hens can be induced to lay by this treatment, it is very nice to have an average of a dozen and a half, or two dozen eggs per day during the winter months, when they are worth from 40c. to 50c. per doz., and the hens must be fed anyhow.

Too many seem to think that there is something magic in the handling of a flock of hens to get winter eggs. The trouble is they do not begin soon enough. No doubt early-hatched chickens are best, if a person has the right accommodation. I prefer May hatches. These chickens, when properly cared for, summer and fall, give me satisfactory returns during the winter months.

Man. M. C. W.

BREEDING UP FARM POULTRY

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The best course to follow in breeding up a flock of poultry for the quickest results is to purchase purebred stock, say two hens and a rooster properly mated by the breeder. These two hens should lay about two dozen eggs each, or even more, before they get broody themselves, so that for a little more than the price of one dozen eggs the beginner gets two purebred hens, a rooster and about four dozen eggs from them, or more the first season if



DEVELOPING WINTER LAYERS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To obtain a supply of fresh laid eggs in winter is the ambition of every poultry keeper. Under average conditions this is hard to do. And too often the matter is given up in disgust, and he waits until March, or often April, to get the first fresh egg. Now, this article is not intended for the person who makes a business of producing fresh eggs when the thermometer ranges 15, 20 and 30 below zero, and who have up-to-date poultry houses. It is a simple statement of how I get a fair share of eggs in very cold weather. I have always succeeded in making my hens lay at the end of December. Usually on the farm the fall months are so busy that the poultry are more neglected than at any other time. This is the first mistake made, for it is just then they need to be fed liberally, well housed and protected from draughts, as it is moulting time and a drain on the system of the fowl. With proper attention we are told that May pullets should lay in November, but we have not succeeded in getting eggs from them before the end of December. Our hen house is by no means a model one, being an old horse stable. We have a roosting place built on. This is tar-papered and double-boarded, and in the fall it is banked with manure up to the roof, which keeps it warm. Hens must be kept warm at night, or they will not do well. The feeding pen and scratching house are under the same roof, and both are cold. But this does not matter, provided the hens are kept busy, scratching for grain in loose straw or chaff.

In one corner of the house is a dust

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These horses were bought, regardless of price, as the best specimens of this celebrated breed obtainable in France, and were imported this spring. They have been exhibited twice, winning four firsts, three seconds and two premiums. Until July 26th they will be in Saskatoon, after that at the Regina Exhibition. They are for absolute sale, and no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to owner.

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A number of purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months to one year old, due to farrow in May and June. These sows are bred to the boar that won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters, eight weeks old. These are of the same breeding as those awarded first prize for best pen of three bacon hogs, purebred or grade, at Brandon Winter Fair, 1911. Write for prices.

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Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

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We are booking orders now for young boars and sows, not akin. Twelve large matured sows are due to farrow within a few weeks. They are bred to our stock boars **Stratton (imported)** and the first prize yearling boar at Brandon in 1910.

MCGREGOR & BOWMAN
Forrest, Man.

results are good. If the beginner has been keeping poultry (scrubs) the male birds should be disposed of before the purebred hens arrive, as one chance mating will show bad results for many months. If the common hens are kept, and chickens raised from them and the pure bred rooster, there will be a great improvement in the common stock.

As for quality, a person might go in for prizewinning quality (show birds) that probably will not lay enough to pay for their keep, or producing quality, with "200 eggs per year, per hen" as their objective point. Quality of flesh is a matter of feeding, provided the poultry are a table or general purpose variety. Productivity and eatability are a good combination to work for, and good results have already been obtained. There are several good general purpose varieties that combine the useful qualities with a good appearance.

Without using trapnests it is difficult to really improve a flock in productivity as the best layers have to be picked out and bred to males from other good layers. As far as the ordinary farm flock is concerned there should be new blood introduced from time to time and the culs disposed of out of the flock, which is about the only improvement which can be effected without going into the trapnest system.

W. H.

**FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.**

The loss which Canada has suffered from forest fires during the past century is beyond comprehension. The actual extent of the waste is hard to ascertain, but the data given in Bulletin No. 9 published by the forestry branch of the department of the interior, Ottawa, shows in a general way the degree to which the wealth of the country has suffered through the burning of timber.

In the early days settlers believed that the whole country was as densely wooded as the eastern provinces, and that the forests could never be exhausted. The result of the fight the pioneers of Canada had to put up against the forest, is that the Canadian people are slow to realize that the forests now need protection, and that the timber resources of the country are now comparatively so small that they will be, unless wisely and carefully handled, inadequate for the future demands of the country. Two causes are credited with bringing the public to realize this latter state of affairs: first, the discovery that Canada was never so heavily timbered as is generally supposed, and, secondly, the unfortunate fact that of the timber which originally covered the land far more than half has been destroyed by fire.

So many fires occur that are unrecorded that it is impossible to estimate the quantity of timber annually burned. It is a very large quantity, probably as much as is annually cut for use. Canada has no timber to spare. When other nations came to the point where the domestic timber supply could not meet the demand, the development of transportation and the discovery of virgin forest, before inaccessible, enabled them to import timber in as large quantities as necessary to relieve the demand. It is safe to say that all the areas of useful timbers existing in the world are now discovered and being exploited. The only countries now exporting timber in quantity are Sweden, Norway, Russia, Austria, the United States and Canada; and of these countries all, or nearly all with the exception of Canada and Russia, are cutting in excess of the yearly growth. There will be no new continent ready to relieve the scarcity in America, as America was in case of Europe. Where every other nation had a foreign resource to rely upon, Canada will have none. Canada will need none if the forest fires are checked as other nations

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Prices reasonable.

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This excellent selection comprises 1 four-year-old, 2 three-year-olds, 2 two-year-olds and 6 yearlings. Although they were subjected to a rough sea voyage they have fully recovered.

These fillies have been specially imported to give beginners in Clydesdale breeding an opportunity of starting with good stock at reasonable expense. I am ready to do business as long as I can sell at anything above cost. There also are some choice home-bred fillies.

I also offer a couple of good stallions. Gallant Prince was got by Silver Cup, twice winner at the Royal and thrice at the Highland, and disposed of by auction for \$5,500. This colt's dam and grandam also were by Highland premium horses. Another big-boned, muscular yearling is out of Mary o' Argyle and sired by Doctor Jim, by Pride of Blacon.

Purchase can be made on liberal terms. Write for particulars. I have the kind you need.

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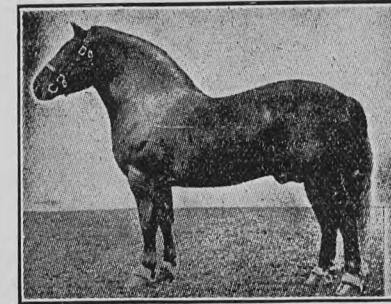
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Our horses have been admired by thousands at leading shows during the past year. We offer only the best. You should get particulars before purchasing.

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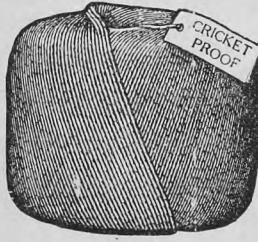
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A Savings Bank Department is open at every branch of the Bank in Canada, except in the Yukon Territory. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor. Every account receives careful attention.

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AGENTS FOR WHATSHAN VALLEY FRUIT FARMS.
Olds Realty Co. (H. A. Samis, Manager), Olds, Alta.
Charles Taylor, 1 Tempest Block, 1st St. East, Calgary, Alta.
Hetherington & Armstrong, Room 3, Cristall Block, 42 Jasper St., Edmonton, Alta.
Rufus Smith Land Co., Rooms 4 and 5, Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Coupal & Co., Rooms 11 and 12, McIvor Block, Regina, Sask.
Mr. W. Last, Stonewall, Man.
Chas. A. Bodie & Co., 614 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

When Answering Ads Kindly Mention This Paper

have checked theirs, and scientific management of forest land is adopted. It is illogical to spend money in reforestation when large areas of virgin forest are still being annually destroyed by fire. It is unsafe and unwise to invest money, public or private, in the improvement of timber lands or in measures leading to the natural or artificial reforestation of timber lands so long as the public sentiment is such that through the carelessness of some individual and the apathy of others, the whole property may be burned over any year. Forest fires are in this way delaying the progress of forestry.

Fire Ranger James Clare, for fifteen years a resident of Lac La Rouge, Sask., in reporting on his district, an area of about 70,000 square miles, writes: "The whole of this country is, or has been, timbered with spruce, poplar, tamarack, jackpine or birch, the only open country being small stretches of muskeg, generally under water in spring and early summer. Where fires have run there is almost invariably a rapid new growth of poplar and jackpine, the exception to this being on rock formations, where fire has been so fierce and the country so dry at the time that all the moss and other decayed vegetation has been consumed, leaving the bare rock."

Similarly the survey of the Riding Mountain forest reserve showed that two fires twenty years ago, running over a dense spruce forest covering hundreds of square miles, had destroyed every spruce tree, not leaving a single specimen in some townships, and resulted in the formation of a forest of pure poplar. A square mile of the spruce forest was worth about \$46,000 when manufactured, and brought the government a royalty of about \$2,000. A square mile of the poplar forest, which it will take sixty years to produce, is worth about \$12,000 when manufactured, and brings the government about \$600.

DOMINION LANDS IN THE WEST.

The area of timberland under federal administration is the largest, the most inaccessible and the most scattered of any in Canada. The increase of settlement and travel has also made it the most dangerous as regards forest fires. The total area timbered is estimated at more than 700,000 square miles, the area covered by fire rangers, about 250,000 square miles.

The annual appropriations are not sufficient to provide thoroughly efficient protection for the whole territory. Therefore, close watch is kept on developments throughout the timbered country, and the rangers are each year distributed so that the greatest number are in the regions where the timber is most valuable and the danger from the fire the greatest. The outlying regions, which in the past have had no protection at all, are now being furnished with one or two men to patrol the main routes of travel. Thus the railway belt in British Columbia with 37 rangers is the most carefully guarded. Similarly all districts where timber limits are located, such as the east slope of the Rocky mountains, the drainage basins of the rivers west of Edmonton, the territory north of Prince Albert and country on the Canadian Northern Railway tributary to Dauphin are given as good protection as possible.

Further north, in the Lac La Rouge district, the Beaver river, the Peace river, around Great Slave lake and on the Athabasca river men are stationed for the summer in districts comprising thousands of square miles. They cannot hope to see their whole districts in the course of the season, but they can watch the main avenues of travel and exercise a wholesome effect on Indian traders, prospectors, rivermen and travellers. Every railway construction line through timber is made a special district and closely watched so long as work continues. All railroad lines running through timber are patrolled, but the number of men available is insufficient.

The forest reserves are special districts under permanent officers and rangers and, though not fully organized yet, are given the best fire protection possible. There were no serious fires reported from Dominion lands in 1909. The 96 rangers employed, covering all the timbered territory tributary to



Spring Humors

Result From the Poisoned Condition of the Blood

Discharge is Checked—Sores Are Cleaned Out and Healed by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Aside from suffering caused by pimples, sores and skin eruptions there is the annoyance and embarrassment to which they give rise, particularly when on the hands or face.

It is quite proper to try to get the blood right by use of internal treatment, but this is a tedious method of overcoming the skin troubles, which can so readily be gotten rid of by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The three principal ingredients of this great, soothing, healing ointment are the most potent known to the medical profession as a means of cleaning out sores and ulcers, destroying morbid growth, lessening the discharge, preventing blood poisoning and stimulating the healing process.

Dr. Chase's Ointment stops itching almost as soon as applied, and often heals almost like magic.

The time required for cure depends on the nature of the ailment, but, unlike internal treatment, the benefits are apparent to the eye, and you can note from day to day the improvement made.

The wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Ointment in the cure of eczema, salt rheum, psoriasis and old sores and wounds is sufficient proof that it is bound to be satisfactory in the treatment of the less severe diseases of the skin. 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper.

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Blisters, Dilators, etc.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

40 YEARS PROOF
You don't need to experiment in treating Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Swollen Joints, Old Sores, or any Lameness in man or beast.

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

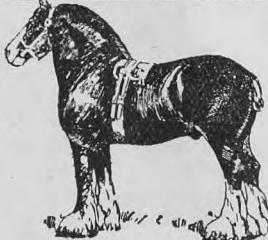
has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.

Johnville, Que., Jan. 9, 1908.
I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.

Yours respectfully, John Smith
1 bottle—\$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse" at dealers or write us.

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Your Horse is Worth Insuring

No matter its value. Whether it's \$50. Whether it's \$1000.

Our company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost; also Transit Insurance. Write for free circular to

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Regina, Sask.; Messrs. A. W. Coulthard
Agencies, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Alberta — Messrs. Wetherall & Shillam,
Calgary, Alta.

fires. Of these, eleven were convicted and fined a total of \$514 and costs. As settlement increases the number of rangers must be increased every year. The economy and efficiency of the field work of this large body of men could be increased if they were placed under some system of direct inspection.

This bulletin concluded as follows:

1. The area of merchantable timber has been, until within a very few years, grossly overestimated. The quantity of merchantable timber, never as large as is popularly believed, has been reduced more by forest fires than by any other cause.

2. These fires, though largely preventable, are still occurring. This is due not so much to lack of laws as to lack of enforcement of existing laws. The laws cannot be enforced unless they are supported by public spirit, backed by generous legislative appropriations and administered by permanent skilled officials free from political interference.

3. The destruction of the existing timber by fire is not only reducing the present timber supply but is destroying the value or possibility of a future crop, laying waste large areas of forest land, exercising a deleterious effect on navigable streams, water powers and irrigation reservoirs, and is in every way directly opposed to the national welfare as represented by a progressive conservation policy.

4. Of all the civilized nations in the northern hemisphere Canada is doing the least to treat the public timber lands as a permanent asset.

SEED POTATOES

Are potatoes suitable for seed which weigh from half to one pound each? In England my gardener would not have looked at them, but it may, of course, be all right in this country.—F. H. B.

Ans.—I would say yes, if they are sound and otherwise suitable. Cut about two eyes per set. The larger the seed potato the larger the produce usually. The finest crop ever I grew was from whole seed, about 4 inches long. There were from 8 to 14 similar potatoes to each hill and there were no small ones. Altitude and other conditions were similar to those under consideration.

Alta. ARCH. MITCHELL.

BLACK BLISTER BEETLES ON POTATOES

I am sending you a black bug that is destroying potatoes and radishes in the Morden district. Can you give it a name and tell us how to get rid of it? —S. T. W.

Ans.—This is what is known as the black blister beetle. It devours the parts above ground of potatoes, beets, radishes and such crops. There are several members of the blister beetle family. This one is almost half an inch long, a soft cylindrical body being protected by black wing covers longer than the body and extending well down around the sides. It has comparatively long legs and also long antennae (horns). Generally they put in appearance suddenly and in large numbers, doing great damage before they are noticed. Since they devour the plant the logical treatment is poisonous spray, or some poisonous dust applied while the parts of the plant are damp. Paris green, at the rate of half a pound to 40 gallons of water, will put them out of business on rough leaved plants. For smooth leaves use hellebore or pyrethrum powder while the dew remains.

Sometimes loose straw is piled in a convenient place and the insects slowly driven by several persons walking abreast and waving branches of trees to this straw where they hide. Then the straw is burned. It does not require much disturbance to induce them to move to other quarters.

FRUITS FOR NORTHERN ALBERTA

What fruit trees can be grown in the Nightingale district of Northern Alberta? We have no shelter-belts of trees.—F. H. B.

Ans.—I would suggest as follows: Apples—Charlameoff, Hibernal and Simbrisk; crabs—Hyslop, Transcendent and Charles; plums—Manitoba wild and Cheney; Compass cherry; currants—White Grape, Raby Castle (red), Red Dutch, Naples, Lee's Prolific and Beauty (the last three are black); rasp-

Summer Fallow

With a HART-PARR 30 H.P.

Kill Weeds—Increase Crops

Hitch an engine plow to a 30 H. P. Modern Farm Horse. Plow 7 to 8 inches deep. Then cultivate shallow—say 2 to 3 inches deep four times during season—with cultivators of style shown above. Kills weeds—gives land rest—pulverizes soil—encourages humus-growth—increases crops. The 30 H. P.

Modern Farm Horse

(Hart-Parr Gas Tractor)

is a one-man rig adaptable for every sort of farm traction—summer fallow, harvesting, threshing, discing, seeding, hauling, road-grading, feed grinding, etc. Uses the cheapest kind of kerosene, costing 11c per gallon (net) in Winnipeg.

The "30" is constructed of steel with all steel gears. The high-speed gears have machine-cut teeth. It has two speeds—one for plowing—one for hauling and road work. It is spring mounted and rides easily, no matter what the road. Anyone who farms 320 acres can profitably purchase a "30."

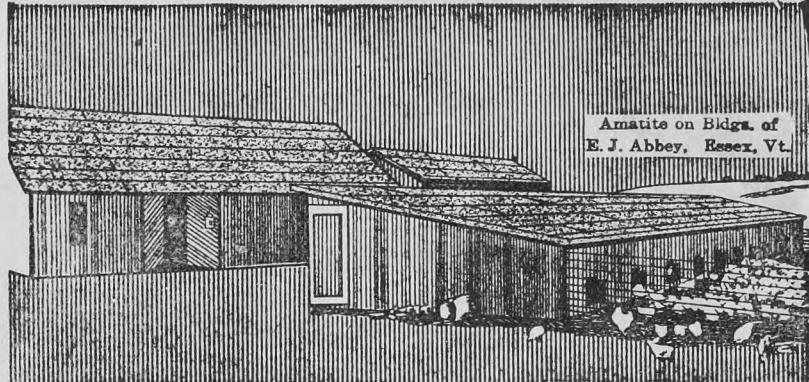
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Amatite ROOFING
Needs No Painting



A MATITE roofing is weaned.
It doesn't need to be watched over and fussed with and cared for.

It takes care of itself from the start. As soon as it is laid on your roof, you can go away and forget about it.

You don't have to paint Amatite every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatite has a mineral surface which needs no painting.

The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint.

Back of the mineral surface is a layer of pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known. Back of the pitch is a layer of felt (a whole ready roofing in itself), and behind this is another layer of pitch

and another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in any climate without painting.

We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatite Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofs, fences, iron work, etc.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO. Limited

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The advantages of a gasoline engine are recognized by every progressive farmer. The question is which "make" to buy.

BARRIE ENGINES RUN RIGHT

Special features of Barrie 3 H.P. Engine for farmers are : Gasoline reservoir in sub-base. Gasoline is drawn from reservoir by suction of engine without any moving parts to get out of order. Has circuit breaker, prolonging life of contact points and batteries of 400 per cent. Heavy and rigid construction. Solid steel billet crank shaft, counterbalanced. Perfect controlling governor. Small number of moving parts. Only Hooper Cooled Engine in which there is a perfect circulation of water. All parts guaranteed interchangeable.

**Canada Producer
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SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

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EXACT MARK IS ON EACH BLADE

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SPECIAL FEATURES
Fused Joints (Patented)
Steel Ribbed Fire-Pot
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NO. 2

WEAK MEN, READ!

Just What You Need—Try This Cure

It is no longer an experiment. It is hailed by thousands with loud praise because it cured them. "It cured me. I am well and strong as ever. What more could one ask?" writes a man with a heart full of gratitude.

Do not be in error. This grand appliance is like no other. It is new. It has all the good points that are known in electricity. It gives a powerful current but does not burn or blister, because my special cushion electrodes make the current a warm, gentle glow, which exhilarates and relieves at once.

DR. MC LAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated while on the body. You feel the power, but it does not burn and blister, as do the old style bare metal electrode belts. If you are weak or in pain it will cure you. Will you try it?

Dear Sir—I purchased one of your best Belts several years ago for a lame back and I can truthfully say that the first time I wore it my back felt stronger, and in a short time I was completely cured. This was over five years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble since. I have recommended your Belt to others, and will always be pleased to tell anyone the benefit I received from it. ARTHUR MCKAY, Shoal Lake, Man.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

CALL TO-DAY

I have a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you, free, sealed, if you send me this coupon. Free.



DR. M. D. MC LAUGHLIN
237 YONGE ST., TORONTO, CANADA
Please send me your book, free.
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Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 8.30 p.m.

berries—Loudon; strawberries—Senator Dunlop.

On account of better soil, more rain and greater altitude, I consider this correspondent's district will be a difficult one to grow large fruits in, and in any case I would suggest that he plant a shelter-belt before he attempts to grow much else. He should apply to the forestry branch, Indian Head, for assistance and information with regard to the latter.

Alta. ARCH. MITCHELL.

CUTWORMS.

Considerable damage is being done in some localities this season by cutworms. A knowledge of all insects liable to damage crops is desirable. Bulletin 123, recently issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, deals with cut worms, army worms and grasshoppers. Regarding cutworms it says:

Cutworms are the larval forms of moths belonging to the family known as Noctuids, or Owlet Moths. The first name was given this family because they are particularly night-flyers, most of them remaining concealed during the day; and the second name, on account of the fact that their eyes shine at night, in the presence of a light, to which, by the way, many of the species are attracted. Living normally in sod land, what could be more natural than that, when deprived of this by farm cultivation, they should attack the crop immediately following. They may be, therefore, very severe on crops following sod. The larvae, like the moths, work at night, and conceal themselves, either in the ground an inch below the surface or under some protecting material in the early morning. Both the moths and their larvae are fond of sweets; and this fact is made use of both by collectors in catching the moths and by the farmer and gardener in killing the "cutworm" itself. The larvae, when full grown, averages in length about one and one-half inches, and is, as a rule, dull colored, with or without obscure markings. This full-grown larva burrows into the soil a short distance, and turns into a brownish or reddish-brown or mahogany colored pupa. These pupae may winter over, when formed late in summer, or give rise to moths in August and September, which lay their eggs at that time on various plants, or on the ground near their food-plants. The larva, which hatch in late summer or fall, winter over in some concealed situation, and are ready for business in the spring.

While many birds prey upon cutworms—and although they are eaten by some other insects, and are the victims of parasitic forms, to say nothing of diseases, bacterial or fungoid—nevertheless farmers are often obliged to take active means against them in order to save their crops. A bait made of bran mash, sweetened with cheap sugar or molasses and made decidedly green with a liberal application of Paris green, is a very good remedy in a garden. A tablespoonful of this should be put at frequent intervals among the plants subject to attack; not, however, nearer than twelve inches to the plant; for, in case of rain, the Paris green might be washed against the roots, and would injure or kill the plant. The Paris green should be mixed with the bran when the latter is dry. Thorough cultivation is an aid. Pieces of shingle or board, placed at intervals over the garden, serve as traps under which the cutworms hide toward morning, when they may be found and killed. Frequently the depredator will be found in the morning, within an inch or so of the plant cut, buried an inch under the soil. Young plants like cabbage, cauliflower, etc., when not too numerous when first set out in a small garden, should be protected by paper or tin, or a barrier of some sort, which should extend into the ground an inch or so, and two or three inches above the surface. This can be removed when the plant becomes so tough as not to invite attacks from the cutworms. On large acreages, fall plowing and thorough cultivation afford perhaps the most practical treatment. Cutworms, as stated above, are likely to be especially troublesome the next year after sod. Some farmers, in 1910, reseeded their grain fields with flax on account of the grain being destroyed by cutworms.

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"O! m' as ignorant as yourself, sir." ting

SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is one of the most troublesome
troubles of the Hot Summer
Days. The Old and the Young,
the Strong and the Weak are
all affected alike.

DR. FOWLER'S

Extract of Wild Strawberry

Is the most effective remedy
known for the cure of

DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOL-
ERA INFANTUM, AND ALL SUMMER
COMPLAINTS.

This sterling remedy has been on the
market for over 65 years and has yet
failed to do what we claim for it.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Fowler's and
insist on being given what you ask for.

Mrs. C. E. Mills, Teulon, Man., writes
"Just a line to let you know that I have
a little girl five years old, and during the
hot weather of last summer she was very
bad with the Summer Complaint, in fact
I thought we were going to lose her. We
tried everything we could think of but
without success. One day one of our
neighbors asked what was the trouble
with the little girl, and we told him. He
advised us to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of
Wild Strawberry, which we did. I
honestly believe it was the only thing
that saved my little girl's life. I don't
think there is anything better for Sum-
mer Complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract
of Wild Strawberry." Price 35c. Manufactured
only by The T. Milburn Co.
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ROSSIP

Meeting of the American Farmers' Institute at Columbus, Nov. 11. At the same time the meeting of the Cultural Association.

Its annual show last week was held in the exhibition hall, where were exhibited records, and in quality. Shorthorns, New Zealand's Polled Cattle, Mr. Abercrombie's prizeable cattle, and swine fully fairs, and other lists of competition entries.

SHOW
of Winnipegs for the Provincial Exhibition to be

fruits give but a slight intimation of the capabilities of the soil of Western Canada under weather conditions that prevail.

The dates are September 1, 2 and 4, and the place the Horse Show Amphitheatre.

DOMESTICS ARRIVING

The Salvation Army is doing good service in bringing domestics to the Canadian West. On June 27 forty arrived from Liverpool. Another lot of forty from Scotland arrived July 4, and still another of like number from the West of England July 11. These all are English, Scotch or Irish, and specially selected to suit the Canadian West.

A number of Scotch boys, 16 or 17 years old, also are being brought out. Other arrivals of boys and women help will come within the next few weeks.

* * *

Handsome premiums are to rule at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition, to be held in the Madison Square Gardens, New York, U. S. A., November 3 to 12. While most of the trophies can be competed for only by Americans, there are two prizes open to the world, which should be of interest to Canadians. One is \$1,000 in gold for the best 100 lbs. hard Fife wheat, and the other, \$500, in gold for best 25 boxes of apples of any variety.

* * *

The premium list of the British Columbia Provincial Exhibition to be



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

James Hall's First Prize Heavy Draught Team at Neepawa Exhibition

fourth annual provincial horticultural exhibition. With increased prizes, additional cups, growing attendance and new exhibitors, this year's show promises to surpass all former efforts. Any information will be gladly given on request by the manager, W. D. Bayley, Osborne Place, Winnipeg. This big function has developed to attractive proportions during the last couple of seasons. The displays of vegetables and

held in New Westminster, Oct. 3 to 7, has just reached this office. It is a neat volume of 150 pages, and offers attractive premiums in livestock, field and vegetable classes. The classes in fruit are worthy of mention. While special classes have been prepared for British Columbia fruit the large premiums are for commercial exhibits, and these classes are open to the world. Applications for space in industrial buildings must be in by August 1; entries for agricultural and fruit district competitions by August 15, and all other entries by September 23.

FRUIT LANDS

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS IN THE
KOOTENAYS

Write for booklet giving full information.

WHOLLY IMPROVED
PARTLY IMPROVED
UNIMPROVED

From \$20 per acre for unimproved en bloc. Climate perfect. No blizzards. Lowest point this winter, 4 below.

**The Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Company, Ltd.**
NELSON, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

It was a smart but cute boy who asked for a penn'orth of pills at the local pharmacy.

"Certainly, my boy," said the kindly chemist. "Shall I put them in a box for you?"

"O' course," responded the customer; "do you think I'm going to roll 'em home?"

* * *

Uncle Hiram stroked his throat whiskers and watched the big touring car as it whizzed past him and up the road, emitting a trail of bluish smoke from its oil-choked engine.

"Huh!" he sniffed. "Them may be swell city fellers, but they cerainly was a-smokin' some durn orful see-gars."

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The World's Greatest and Surest

VETERINARY REMEDY

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Fire
ing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
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SKIN DISEASES,
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BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM
SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
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POLL EVIL,
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REMOVES

BUNCHES OR
BLEMMISHES,
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SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.**THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.**

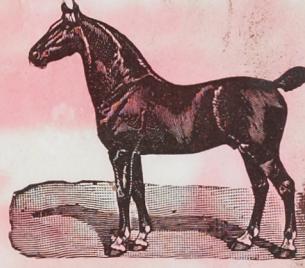
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.

CHAN, MOTT, Manager,
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

**The Accepted Standard
VETERINARY REMEDY**

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of
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Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BAL-
SAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and
there is no sign of it any more. The horse is
as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
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TORONTO, ONT. **CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

WIRE FENCE BARGAINS

Here's another opportunity for those who did not send their orders in response to our first announcement.

Hundreds who ordered have bought their fence for half money, and are more than satisfied.

Now is your chance to buy fence at half the usual prices. Send on your orders now and get first choice. Our profit is so small that we may not advertise again.

NOTE THESE CUT PRICES

Number	Line Wires	Ins. high	Ins. stay apart	Size of wire	Spacing between Line Wires	Price per rod
542-9	5	42	22	9	6-12-12-12	15
548-9	5	48	22	9	12-12-12-12	16
641-9	6	41	22	9	7-8-8-9-9	18
741-9	7	41	16	9	5-6-7-7-8-8	22
742-9	7	42	24	9	6-6-6-6-12	20
832-9	8	32	16	9	3-3-4-5-5-6-6	23
845-9	8	45	16	9	4-5-6-7-7-8-8	26
948-9	9	48	22	9	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6	26
635	6	35	12	9-11	5-6-7-8-8	15
726	7	26	12	9-11	3-3-4-5-5-6	16
832	8	32	12	9-11	3-3-4-5-5-6-6	18
845	8	45	12	9-11	4-5-6-7-7-8-8	19
934	9	34	12	9-11	3-3-4-4-5-6-6	20
1047	10	47	12	9-11	3-3-4-5-5-6-6-7-8	23

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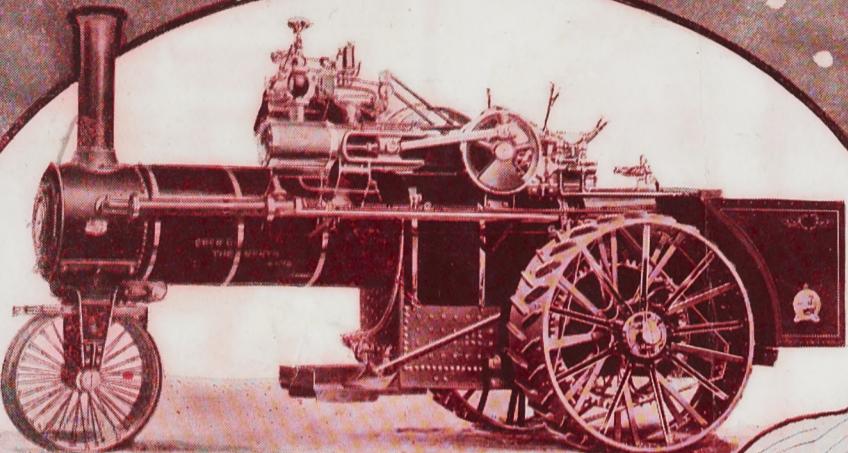
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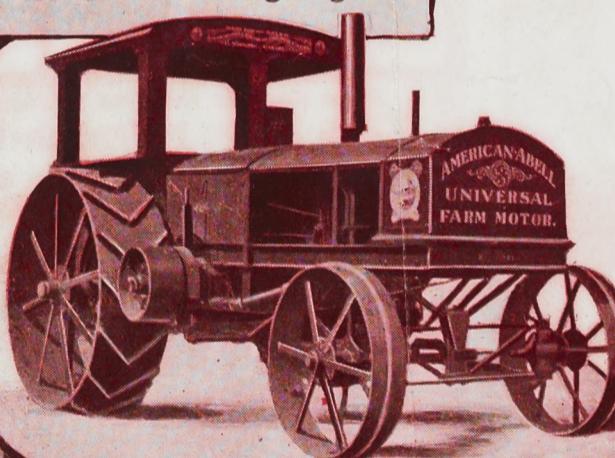
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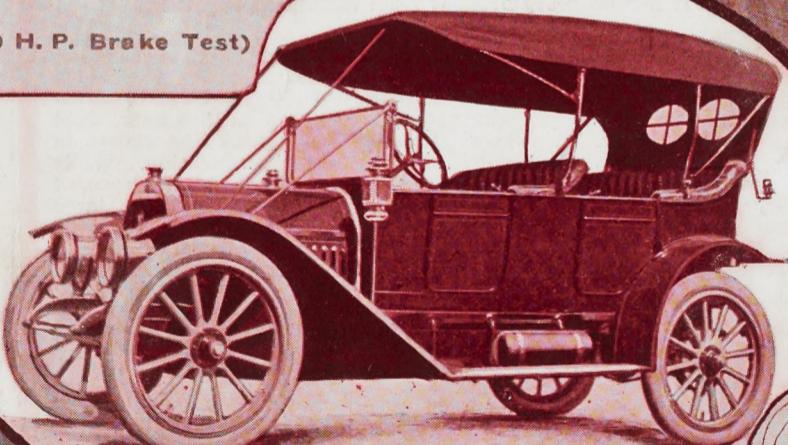
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